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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-93-206  
Wednesday  
27 October 1993

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-206

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## Burundi

### UN Special Envoy To Arrive in Bujumbura for Talks

AB2710101093 Paris AFP in English 0852 GMT 27 Oct 93

[Text] Mogadishu, 27 Nov (AFP)—Special United Nations envoy James Jonah left Somalia's embattled capital Mogadishu on Wednesday for troubled Burundi, where he will try to restore order in the aftermath of a military coup. Military officers controlling the airport in Burundi's capital Bujumbura agreed to open it to allow Jonah in, but all commercial flights have been halted, U.N. officials said. Jonah, undersecretary-general for political affairs, was expected to reach Bujumbura at noon (1000 GMT).

### Minister on Government in Exile, Amnesty, Intervention

EA2610135093 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 25 Oct 93

[Text] Burundi Health Minister Jean Minani, during an interview concerning Rwanda, said that the legitimate Burundi Government in exile [words indistinct] by the Constitution to govern after the assassination of President Ndadaye and the president of the National Assembly. Minister Minani first tells us why he decided to temporarily transfer the legitimate Burundi Government to Kigali. He is interviewed by our colleague, Jean Francois Nsengiyunva:

[Begin recording] [Minani] On 21 October, I had the courage to proclaim the legitimate government in exile. This was dictated by the extent of the events in our country. Having lost all contact with my government colleagues and the prime minister, I said to myself that a government of the people must continue. As I am in exile, the government, which I represent [words indistinct] others who were alive, it was normal for the government to be in exile.

One thing is now becoming clear: Some ministers met in Burundi today. Future decisions will be conveyed to us. Today I was lucky to have another colleague, a minister, join me. The ministers will send us the decisions and they will ensure that we implement them from outside as we are free. From now on there will be coordination. Whenever there is something to be discussed by the cabinet we shall discuss it by telephone as it is the only means of communication that we have.

[Nsengiyunva] The ministers who are in Bujumbura with Mrs. Kinigi, who is the coordinator of the government in exile in Bujumbura? [sentence as heard]

[Minani] Yes, the ministers are meeting Mrs. Kinigi. She is the prime minister and the coordination of the cabinet can only take place under her.

[Nsengiyunva] Another question concerns the constitutional steps to be followed to set up the legitimate government which has been in existence since July and

which has been overthrown by a group of soldiers who oppose the democratic institutions.

[Minani] There is no question of a general amnesty for the putschists. Before granting an amnesty, one should first identify who made the mistake. There are no negotiations on this, as one cannot negotiate with someone before judging him. According to Article 85 of the Constitution of the Republic of Burundi, Paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5, in the event of a vacancy of the presidency due to resignation, death, or any other cause of definitive cessation of functions, the interim office is taken over by the president of the National Assembly. If in turn he is unable to carry out his functions [word indistinct] no government. This is the case at present.

The vacancy has been declared by the constitutional court and [word indistinct] government. The interim authority cannot form a new government. The government is [words indistinct] can only expedite daily affairs until the formation of another government, until the election of a new president of the Republic takes place, except in the case of force majeure recognized by the constitutional court within a period which should be between one and three months from the date of the vacancy. In our case, it is a case of force majeure.

[Nsengiyunva] The legitimate government has called on the international community to send a force to Burundi to help the government to restore the order which was upset by the putschists of 21 October. Have you had a positive response from the international community? In addition to this, can Rwanda and Zaire, which together with Burundi make up the Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes make some promises on the constitution of a force which could help you to [words indistinct]?

[Minani] Countries friendly to Burundi have done many things and I still hope that they will do other good things. Rwanda helps us a lot in doing many things. Zaire, Rwanda, and Tanzania are countries we count on to help us in reestablishing peace either with force or by diplomacy. Diplomacy is currently almost blocked because of the constraints on all the members of the government. Negotiations are under way, and we are awaiting quick action. I continue to call upon the international community to heed our request to send us an armed intervention force to guard the institutions—the government—to safeguard the institutions. That is an essential condition for the government to resume its duties. [end recording]

### Prime Minister Promises 'Severe Punishment' for Coupists

EA2610165293 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Excerpt] The Burundi prime minister has expressed herself for the first time since the putsch that overthrew the elected government of Melchior Ndadaye. Mrs. Sylvie Kinigi annulled all the measures taken by the military and announced the reopening of borders in the near future.

The Burundian prime minister appealed for peace and promised severe punishment according to the law for those responsible for the current chaos and asked the Army to end the massacre of civilians and return to their barracks. [passage omitted]

### Government in Exile Appoints Roving Ambassador

EA2610131593 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT 26 Sep 93

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Sylvie Kinigi of the legitimate Government of Burundi, in a statement made last night in Kirundi [national language of Burundi], pointed out that Bujumbura International Airport and the borders with neighboring countries would be reopened soon. Burundi Justice Minister Fulgence Bakana, who is in Kigali, explained to Jean-Francois Nsengiyunva how these decisions could be implemented:

[Begin Bakana recording] I would like to explain that her excellency the prime minister stated that the borders and Bujumbura International Airport will be reopened in the near future. The date for the reopening has not been fixed as such. There are many things in her statement, but the most important point is that the government is now in exile. It is a legitimate government as it was formed in conformity with the Constitution. However, since it is in exile there is a problem with the effectiveness of its powers.

Any measure which might be taken by a government in exile to be implemented on Burundi territory in the current situation would encounter the problem of effectiveness since the forces of order have been disowned by the population. In a state of law, the state must control these forces so as to ensure that government decisions are respected. This is an essential element that is lacking in Burundi at present. I believe there is something lacking in the prime minister's statement. We must continue to call for international intervention to help the government in exile to implement its decisions. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Burundi Health Minister Jean Minani, who is in Kigali, was given full powers today to represent the Burundi Government to its partners. He has been designated as ambassador itinerant and plenipotentiary of the legitimate Bujumbura Government. Therefore, there is coordination of action in what is being done at the level of the government. [passage indistinct]

### Fighting Escalates; Ousted Leaders Seek Military Aid

AB2610184593 Paris AFP in English 1738 GMT 26 Oct 93

[By Serge Arnold]

[Text] Nairobi, Oct 26 (AFP)—Burundi's ousted government appealed Tuesday for foreign intervention to halt

ethnic bloodletting that was escalating in the country's north, where witnesses said troops were rampaging through villages.

Jean Minani, minister of health and leader of a government-in-exile in the Rwandan capital Kigali, called for an intervention "to end the massacre" of Hutus by the military, which is dominated by the ethnic Tutsi minority. Tutsi troops were slaughtering Hutus in the north of the country, Minani said, describing the Army as a "furious force the government cannot control."

Nearly 400,000 refugees have fled across the border to Rwanda, bringing with them tales of atrocities by the Army, who staged a coup Thursday during which they assassinated the country's first Hutu president, Melchior Ndadaye.

Clashes were particularly fierce in Muhinga district on the border with Tanzania, where "soldiers gathered Tutsis together in their camps to protect them and then went out and slaughtered Hutus," Minani said. Tutsis, who are in the minority in the countryside, were reported to be fleeing to towns to find protection in military camps.

Roads across the country had been cut and bridges blown up by Hutus trying to prevent the movement of troops. International telephone connections were also severed, operators in Nairobi said. "The fighting at home really started when we knew the president was dead," said a refugee in the southwestern Rwandan village of Bugurama.

Relief officials said some 270,000 people had crossed into Rwanda, while 80,000 had fled to Tanzania according to the Interior Ministry there and 15,000 were now in Zaire.

Surviving ministers have holed up in the French Embassy in Bujumbura, where they said Monday they had begun to rally loyal troops and had regained control of unspecified "strategic sites" in the capital. They refused offers from the coup plotters to let them return to power in exchange for an amnesty for soldiers involved in the putsch. Minani said he had been unable to reach his colleagues but expressed scepticism they would be able to muster enough troops to take back control from the Tutsi troops.

The government met little enthusiasm abroad for foreign intervention. "Nobody is keen to go, the situation is too complicated," a diplomat in Nairobi said.

But Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni called for military intervention by East and Central African countries, telling a press conference in Kampala he would consult regional leaders.

The UN Security Council condemned the coup and called for an immediate return to constitutional rule. "The Security Council demands that the perpetrators of the military coup cease all acts of violence, reveal the whereabouts and fate of government officials," a statement released Monday said.

Salim Ahmed Salim, the secretary general of the Organisation for African Unity, arrived in Kigali Tuesday for talks with Rwandan leaders and the Burundian government-in-exile, officials said.

The Belgian and French Governments said they had urged their nationals to gather in the capital and leave the more troubled areas of the country.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Brussels said the measure was to guarantee access to essential supplies for 1,500 Belgians, but stressed that there was no immediate plan to evacuate them from Belgium's former colony.

### **Thousands Hold 'Silent Demonstration' in Bujumbura**

*AB261021 1893 Paris AFP in English 1904 GMT 26 Oct 93*

[Text] Bujumbura, Oct 26 (AFP)—Around 10,000 people staged a silent demonstration here Tuesday against the military coup that has sparked a new wave of ethnic violence in Burundi.

Demonstrators walked through the streets of the Burundian capital that were otherwise quiet with public transport at a halt.

Fears of reprisals for the military coup and the assassination of president Melchior Ndadaye have sent many of the Tutsi minority fleeing their homes in the outskirts of Bujumbura for the safety of the city centre.

Prime Minister Sylvie Kinigi meanwhile ordered the Tutsi-dominated army back to barracks and promised "severe punishment" for those responsible for the coup. Rwanda national radio reported in a broadcast monitored in Nairobi by the BBC. Kinigi, who is hiding in the French Embassy, said she was annulling all the measures taken by the military following Thursday's coup.

She also said the country's borders and Bujumbura International Airport would soon be opened, but the radio quoted Burundian Justice Minister Fulgence Bakana, who is in Kigali, as saying that no date for the opening could be fixed immediately since the government did not control the security forces.

## **Central African Republic**

### **New Prime Minister Interviewed on Priorities**

*LD2610181493 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 26 Oct 93*

[Text] [Studio announcer] The guest of "Afrique Midi" today is Jean-Luc Mandaba, the new prime minister of the Central African Republic, who was appointed on Sunday evening by newly elected President Ange-Felix Patasse. Jean-Luc Mandaba is a surgeon who belongs to the same party as the head of state. So what is his background that he should be called upon to form the government? The man in question replies to Dominique de Courcelles:

[Begin recording] [Mandaba] I think my background is simple. I am an old activist of the party, an old comrade of President Ange-Felix Patasse before he went into exile in Togo, and also a Patasse loyalist for the 12 years we continued to fight underground in order to preserve the flame of the party up to the present time when President Kolingba accepted a multiparty system. These are the reasons that caused the president to appoint me to this position.

[De Courcelles] So you are very close to him? A friend, even?

[Mandaba] I think so.

[De Courcelles] You belong to the MLPC [Movement for the Liberation of the Central African People], the same party as Mr. Ange-Felix Patasse. One might wonder in what way he has opened up—since the president earlier spoke of opening up—to the various political oppositions?

[Mandaba] When we say opening, it does not apply to parties only, but to all dynamic forces, civil society, and political parties. Opening up is not only for the ministries or the ministerial departments. We are also looking at the whole of the administration of the country, and in the National Assembly, the parliament, there are commissions, there are the speakerships, the deputy speakerships, quite a few posts that have to be occupied. The MLPC does not want to form a government of parties, to confiscate power for itself alone.

It is a difficult task. We inherited a state of disarray. We cannot boast that we can settle the problem alone. The political battle is over. Now it is the economic battle, and efforts by everyone. Because everyone now is suffering from salary arrears. It is not only the people of the MLPC who are suffering.

[De Courcelles] Up until now, what has been the response of all the people you have met, from the different movements and factions?

[Mandaba] I think we have found unanimity. We already met before the elections, during the elections, and I think that the trend is positive on the whole.

[De Courcelles] You told me you also want to contact civil society; in other words, people who are not politicians. You want them to take on political responsibilities.

[Mandaba] Exactly. We are looking for efficiency, ability, and above all competence, and honesty first and foremost. If those people have these qualities, we shall take them with us, but shall insist on the rigor we require for managing public affairs. Because that is really where the problem lies in our country.

[De Courcelles] Mr. Mandaba, what will the priorities be now that you have taken up your post?

[Mandaba] You know, priorities in a country like the Central African Republic are simple: For us, the priority is the economy. We have to restore confidence, get

everyone back to work, and to get them back to work, we have to get something done.

The priority of priorities is to get people back to school. We have missed two academic years. Our hospitals today have no doctors and no nurses, and only minimum service is provided. So we need a general recovery in all sectors. Then the economic program will come with the confidence that the people will place in the new government.

[De Courcelles] You obviously need money. Will you ask for aid? What are the concrete measures you are going to take to get the country back to work and to try to improve the very, very difficult economic situation?

[Mandaba] Yes, I think we have friends, and above all cooperation with France. And if this struggle ends up the way you know, it is thanks to cooperation, and active cooperation, with France and even with French military units based in the Central African Republic, who really played an important part in our victory. We think that France cannot allow itself to cover its ears, and it will certainly listen to our grievances and help us. But before counting on France, we shall try to make an effort for our own part. In other words, we will make an effort to recover the state's debts, because locally we have obstinate taxpayers—because everything used to go on under the table, and no one wanted to pay their tax debts—but we are going to be strict to recover this debt in order to lighten a little what we are going to ask our friends for to help us to solve the main problems; that's to say at least one month's salary, two or three so that people will go back to work.

I can tell you that in some of the state sectors, civil servants have gone 12 months without being paid, and we have to move very, very fast. We can't wait. Because if we wait, it will get worse, and we are just as far as we can go before we declare a third year null and void. So it is really impossible. Once November is over, that's the end of it. If 15 November passes without the academic year starting, we will miss a third year. So we have to get all the teachers back to work very fast, and to do this we need something to prime the pump in order to help.

[De Courcelles] It'll take you time to recover the debts. Are there any emergency measures you will take to be able to pay people?

[Mandaba] Yes, I have told you that our cooperation with France is going very well, and we have already had some discussions, and since the initial contacts have been good, I think France will not let us down. We shall have two difficult months, that's to say November and December, because the [indistinct word] has just passed. We are not responsible for the management of October, but on the other hand November and December are up to us, so France must come and settle these two very quickly. [end recording]

## Chad

### Political Tension Persists Following Koty's Death

AB2710081093 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 25 Oct 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Political tension is still high in Chad in the wake of the killing of the dissident colonel, Abbas Koty, on Friday [22 October] night. The government said he was killed resisting arrest by the Republican Guards who claimed he was plotting a coup, but Koty's supporters claimed there was no plot and that he was eliminated. And now it seems even the prime minister is not safe from the Republican Guards. From Ndjamen, Begueto Oullata telexed this report:

Four members of the prime minister's personal bodyguards were driving around town on Saturday night in a four-wheel drive Toyota when they were stopped by the president's Republican Guards. The guards were patrolling the streets and, despite the protests of the four bodyguards, they took them to the Presidency for questioning. According to the bodyguards, their clothes were removed and they were tied up. They had cold water poured over them and were kicked, beaten, and whipped. Finally, on Sunday they were released at 2 o'clock and were taken to the Central Hospital for treatment.

Observers note that the curfew which was placed in the capital on Friday night following the killing of Abbas Koty that same day had been lifted by Saturday morning and therefore there was no need for the Republican Guards to be patrolling instead of the usual Police Force. The Republican Guards are implicated in the killing of Abbas Koty, which, according to the government, was in retaliation for an attempted coup d'etat which Mr. Koty had been organizing.

Abbas Koty returned to Ndjamen several weeks ago and signed an agreement with the government, which both the president and prime minister publicly welcomed. However, relations between the president and the prime minister have been strained for some time. The prime minister's four-wheel drive has returned to his home on Sunday evening without any further explanation. The prime minister has demanded a full inquiry into the matter.

## Rwanda

### Cabinet Issues Decisions on Burundi Situation

EA2710110093 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Excerpt] A meeting of the Council of Ministers was held at the Hotel du Cinq Juillet on 25 October, under the chairmanship of the head of state, His Excellency Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, and in the presence of



Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana. Assessment of the situation prevailing in Burundi was on the agenda. After an exchange of information on the development of the regrettable events now taking place in the Republic of Burundi and a study of the findings of the crisis committee formed for that purpose, the Council of Ministers made the following decisions:

The Council of Ministers unreservedly condemns the assassination of President Melchior Ndadaye and other officials of legally recognized institutions, assassinations cynically aimed at rendering leaderless the power democratically established by the people.

The Council of Ministers condemns the diversionary moves being made by the perpetrators of the coup, who are trying to hide their true bloodthirsty intentions.

The Council of Ministers reiterates its call for the restoration of legitimacy, for an immediate end to the massacres of innocent civilians, for the confinement of troops to barracks, and for the unconditional restoration of power to the institutions established by the will of the Burundian people.

The Council of Ministers fully agrees with the suggestion for the formation of a new Burundian Army, a new Burundian Army that would enjoy the confidence of the Burundian people and be anxious to protect their sovereignty. [passage omitted]

## Somalia

### Factional Fighting Updated; UN Forces on 'Sidelines'

AB2610183893 Paris AFP in English 1725 GMT  
26 Oct 93

[By David Chazan]

[Text] Mogadishu, Oct 26 (AFP)—The anarchic factional fighting that triggered Somalia's famine and prompted international military intervention rocked Mogadishu again Tuesday, but UN and American forces stayed on the sidelines.

Clan fighting persisted for a second day with sporadic heavy machine gun and small arms fire in several neighborhoods after clashes which Somali sources said killed 17 people Monday, though the figure was unconfirmed. By nightfall the fighting had largely subsided. But scattered gunfire and the thump of occasional rifle-propelled grenade blasts still resounded through Mogadishu's otherwise calm streets.

The fighting erupted when gunmen of warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid stopped a "peace march" into their territory from an enclave controlled by Aidid's enemy self-styled president Ali Mahdi Mohamed. Ali Mahdi rejected frantic UN requests to call off the march because Aidid's gunmen had threatened to fire on the demonstrators. He urged UN forces to protect them.

It was the first major battle in 19 months between the two warlords whose vicious power struggle reduced much of central Mogadishu to rubble before U.S.-led forces landed in December.

Lansana Kouyate, the deputy UN chief in Somalia, met Ali Mahdi on Tuesday and a UN spokesman said the faction leader had expressed regret that a peaceful demonstration had "turned into a tragedy" with five dead and 67 wounded in Ali Mahdi's northern enclave.

UN and international Red Cross officials reported 117 wounded at six different hospitals throughout the city.

The UN spokesman, George Bennett, said Ali Mahdi had expressed regret that "some faction leaders were still an obstacle to peace" despite the signing of U.S.-brokered peace accords by 15 Somali groups including the Aidid and Ali Mahdi faction in March.

Isse Mohamed Siad, a senior Aidid aide, blamed Ali Mahdi for the violence and suggested that "some people within the UN" were happy to see Somalis shooting each other because it gave peacekeeping forces an excuse to stay in the east African country.

The UN spokesman, George Bennett, dismissed the claim and said the world body was working with Somali elders and various groups to end the fighting. He said no high-level meeting was planned with Aidid's faction but contacts at a lower level continued.

But UN sources said Washington was sending special U.S. envoy Robert Oakley back to Somalia in what was seen as a sign of growing U.S. impatience with the UN's clumsy efforts to reopen negotiations with Aidid's faction.

Oakley, a central figure in the early days of the international military intervention before the UN took over in May, negotiated the release of a captured U.S. airman and a Nigerian soldier by Aidid earlier this month.

The renewed bloodshed shattered a two-week lull after Aidid declared a ceasefire with U.S. and U.N. forces, prompted by Washington's decision to drop efforts to arrest him for the killings of foreign soldiers and to withdraw U.S. forces by March 31.

The initial fighting pitted Aidid's Habr Gedir clansmen against Ali Mahdi's Abgal.

But clashes later erupted between rival small groups from various clans and armed bandits took advantage of the lawlessness to attack cars and houses, Somali sources said. Bennett said the UN still had "a peace-making mission" in Somalia despite its failure to quell the violence.

But he added: "It's difficult to try and separate clashing Somalis in the middle of a city like this where clashes are happening at different points and you run the risk of making things worse and endangering UN forces."

Isse, Aidid's foreign affairs secretary, urged the U.N. to use force to end the fighting in a surprising reversal from a faction that bitterly condemned the UN and fought its soldiers.

### SNA Blames Butrus-Ghali for Clashes

AB2610214693 Paris AFP in English 1919 GMT  
26 Oct 93

[Text] Nairobi, Oct 26 (AFP)—Somali National Alliance (SNA) has accused UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali of instigating ongoing clashes in the Somali capital Mogadishu between General Mohamed Farah Aidid and self-styled President Ali Mahdi Mohammed's factions.

"We want the world at large to know that Monday's clashes were instigated by none other than Butrus-Ghali and that Ali Mahdi was simply used as a willing tool by him for sparking off the clashes," said a statement issued here on Tuesday by Aidid's spokesman Hussein Dimbil, currently visiting Nairobi.

Consequently, it appealed to United States and UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) to conduct a full and thorough investigation into the causes and circumstances leading to the clashes, "even though we are fully convinced as to the master-minding source and inspiration".

"It was quite obvious to us that Butrus-Ghali has made Somalia a killing field for his killing machine. UNOSOM II" and appealed to UNOSOM to reconsider its present attitude.

The bloody fratricidal faction fighting that triggered Somalia's famine and prompted international military intervention erupted again on Monday after marchers gathered in Ali Mahdi's north Mogadishu enclave to cross into Aidid's southern stronghold.

The clashes, which Somali sources said killed 17 people on Monday, although the figure was unconfirmed, had continued for the second day on Tuesday, with the rattle of gunfire and the thump of rocket-propelled grenade blasts rocking the K4 district after a night punctuated by intermittent shooting.

### **Some Fighting Continues 27 Oct**

*AB2710102093 Paris AFP in English 0904 GMT  
27 Oct 93*

[Excerpts] Mogadishu, 27 Oct (AFP)—Inter-clan violence subsided in Mogadishu overnight but isolated clashes persisted in a few areas early Wednesday, a United Nations spokesman said. At least two loud explosions believed to have been rocket-propelled grenade blasts were reported during the night. Captain Tim McDavitt said.

At least 17 people were killed when heavy fighting engulfed the Green Line dividing Mogadishu on Monday [25 October] and spread to other neighborhoods Tuesday [26 October]. But definitive casualty figures were not yet available. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, special U.S. envoy Robert Oakley was expected here within a few days, U.N. officials said. His return was seen as a sign of Washington's impatience with the U.N.'s clumsy efforts to reopen talks with General Aidid's faction. [passage omitted]

### **Ali Mahdi Spokesman Denies Provocation Reports**

*EA2710133093 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali  
Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 25 Oct 93*

[Text] A spokesman for the Ministry of Information and Culture has described as baseless a report broadcast by the BBC saying that President Ali Mahdi Mohamed of the Somali Republic is making provocations with a view to launching another war in Mogadishu. The BBC, which is broadcasting misinformation these days, wants to mislead international opinion, the spokesman said. He

said Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed is making personal efforts to find lasting solutions to the overall problems in Somalia, in particular to achieve peace in Mogadishu, adding that it was far from the truth that the president is spearheading the shedding of yet more Somali blood.

## **Uganda**

### **President Returns From Cyprus 25 Oct**

*EA2610163193 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in  
English 1900 GMT 25 Oct 93*

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has returned from Cyprus, where he has been attending the 29th summit conference of Commonwealth heads of state and government. The conference ended in Limassol today. [passage omitted]

### **More Sudanese Refugees Cross Border; High Death Rate**

*EA2710131593 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in  
English 1400 GMT 26 Oct 93*

[Text] According to the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies [IFRC/CRCS], more than 2,000 more Sudanese refugees entered Uganda during the period between 12 October and 19 [October] from Zaire and Sudan. The main entry points were Ayipe, (Keri), and Madigo. In its latest report on the Sudanese refugees in northwestern Uganda, the IFRC/CRCS adds that about 4,000 refugees who have crossed the border but are still in the bush are expected to move towards Madigo this week or the following week.

On health, the report says the death rate is still high due to the worsening condition of the latest arrivals. Between 12 and 19 October, 25 refugees died compared to 40 the previous week. The report says measles continues to be the major killer disease in the camps, but diarrhea and malaria contribute to a high death rate.

The Doctors Without Frontiers of Holland and Action Africa in Need are organizing health services in the camps. Dispensaries, feeding centers and immunization are some of the services offered.

On the food situation in the camps, the report says beans and salt are urgently required.

On aid, the report says due to the continued influx of refugees, renewed budgetary discussions with the UNHCR will take place. It said formal pledges and contributions are urgently required.

**De Klerk, Mandela Hold Talks on 'Important Issues'***MB2610171893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1634  
GMT 26 Oct 93*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 26 SAPA—President F W de Klerk and African National Congress [ANC] leader Nelson Mandela met for three hours at the Union Buildings in Pretoria on Tuesday. Mr de Klerk's office said in a statement Mr Mandela used the opportunity to brief Mr de Klerk on his recent trip abroad and they had wide-ranging discussions on other important issues.

The statement said no further details of the discussions would be released at present in light of the meeting taking place between the government and ANC negotiating teams and their bilateral discussions with other parties.

**Freedom Alliance Seeks Meeting With De Klerk on Talks***MB2610201793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1921  
GMT 26 Oct 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 26 SAPA—The Freedom Alliance is to seek an urgent meeting with State President F W de Klerk in a bid to defuse the explosive situation in negotiations. The announcement on Tuesday followed a lengthy meeting of alliance leaders at Ulundi, KwaZulu, after the breakdown in bilateral talks with the African National Congress [ANC] on Monday. The alliance repeated its demand—rejected by the ANC—for an urgent summit of leaders to resolve outstanding issues and chart the constitutional road.

In a statement after the leaders' meeting, the alliance called on "opinion makers and men and women of stature in South Africa to support our call for urgent talks between national leaders".

"The freedom alliance rejects the right of the South African Government and the ANC to determine the future of this country bilaterally. We call for support of this rejection."

Present at the Ulundi meeting were Inkatha Freedom Party President Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg of the Conservative Party, Gen Constand Viljoen of the Afrikaner Volksfront, Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope and Ciskei President Oupa Gqozo.

"The leaders of the Freedom Alliance wish to state that South Africa is approaching a crisis of historic proportions," the statement said. The multiparty negotiations process at the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park, which the alliance is boycotting, was "insufficiently representative to consider the national issues at stake".

The alliance called for recognition that "in reality" there had been a political realignment in the country which

had resulted in the emergence of "three dominant blocs of political parties and leaders"—the alliance, the ANC/South African Communist Party-led Patriotic Front and the South African Government/National Party.

"A constitutional dispensation for a future democracy...needs to be adopted by consensus which will, at the very least, involve the three major political blocs," the statement added. "Without that consensus there cannot be a transition to democracy because all three of these blocs would necessarily have to involve themselves in the implementation of any constitutional proposals that were agreed to anywhere in any negotiating forum."

The alliance has argued that eight months of multiparty talks at second-tier leadership level at Kempton Park had failed to reach an all-inclusive agreement.

The ANC, in turn, has accused the alliance of trying to establish a new negotiating forum, and insists the present process is still the best. ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa accused the alliance of wanting to establish a three-bloc political process at the exclusion of the majority of the 21 parties at Kempton Park.

The tight negotiations timetable—the interim constitution has to be finalised by November 5 in time for a special parliamentary session starting on November 22—was still on course whether the alliance liked it or not, he said after Monday's failed bilateral.

If the alliance rejected the multiparty process "it basically means the (negotiations) boat has left without them", Mr Ramaphosa warned.

**Minister Kriel To Meet APLA Delegation in Harare 1 Nov***MB2610161093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1545  
GMT 26 Oct 93*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 26 SAPA—A government delegation, headed by Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel, will hold talks with representatives of the Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA] in Harare on November 1. Mr Kriel said in a statement on Tuesday the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the ending of violence by APLA. The meeting was also evidence of the government's commitment to ending terror attacks in the country.

The meeting was arranged after he had approached Venda's military leader, Brig Gabriel Ramushwana, who had conveyed APLA's request for a meeting. Mr Kriel said he had agreed to the meeting provided certain conditions were met. These were that:

- the ending of violence by APLA be the only item on the agenda;
- each delegation should consist of no more than three people;
- the meeting be held after October 28, 1993;



—the meeting not be held inside South Africa where APLA members would be subject to arrest; and,

—Pan Africanist Congress defence secretary and APLA chief commander, Sabelo Phama, be present at the meeting.

"It would now appear that all these conditions have been accepted by APLA," Mr Kriel said.

#### **Kriel Invites ANC, Alliance To Discuss Police Force**

*MB2710121093 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 27 Oct 93*

[Text] The law and order minister has invited the ANC [African National Congress], Freedom Alliance, and other interested organizations to discuss impartial and professional policing in South Africa. A statement from Hernus Kriel says the date and venue of the meeting can be arranged by mutual agreement as soon as possible.

Kriel says the increase in politicization of the SAP [South African Police] by the ANC, and the police union, Popcru [Police and Prison's Civil Rights Union], is cause for great concern. He says this is especially so because the organizations have apparently abandoned the principle of impartial and apolitical policing. The minister says he is issuing the invitation because this development holds great implications for all South Africans in the run up to next year's democratic elections.

Kriel has also announced that Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe, will hold a meeting with Popcru soon. This will be to inform the union that its actions and political agenda are incompatible with the principle of impartial policing. Kriel says Van der Merwe will also inform Popcru that the methods it is presently using make it impossible for them to be recognized once regulations allowing this are passed.

#### **Kriel Asks Police Board's Advice on Union Activities**

*MB2610161493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1547 GMT 26 Oct 93*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 26 SAPA—Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel has asked the police board to advise him on the handling of unions within the SA Police [SAP]. In a statement on Tuesday, Mr Kriel said the African National Congress and the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union [Popcru] had, for the sake of short-sighted political expediency, embarked on a dangerous policy of destabilising the police under the pretext of union activity while the door to genuine union activity stood wide open. Popcru's destructive actions were a serious threat to public safety and to a political and professional policing in South Africa, Mr Kriel said.

The police board would also provide Mr Kriel with comment regarding regulations, to be promulgated in terms of amended legislation, allowing police union activity.

Mr Kriel said he was still considering requests for interviews with Popcru. No grievance constituted a sufficient excuse for actions such as striking or mutiny by police members, and such actions would not be tolerated.

Mr Kriel also announced that all suitable assistant constables with at least standard eight would be incorporated into the SAP.

Assistant constables without the necessary educational qualifications but who were suitable for permanent membership would be appointed in a permanent capacity with corresponding benefits as auxiliary constables.

Remaining assistant constables would be appointed to civilian posts within the SAP.

Municipal police members would be allowed to join the greater force on a voluntary basis.

#### **Nelson Mandela Answers Readers' Questions**

*MB2610062793 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Oct 93 p 11*

[Interview with African National Congress President Nelson Mandela by Political Editor Shaun Johnson; place and date not given; questions asked by readers printed in boldface: "Readers to Leaders Hotline"]

[Text] The clock is ticking for South Africa's first all-in election, and THE STAR's Readers to Leaders Hotline is swinging into action again.

Today, in the second of our series which will run right up to the election, we provide ANC [African National Congress] president Nelson Mandela's personal answers to the questions you put to him through THE STAR. As was the case with the questions we forwarded to President F.W. de Klerk for you, the response from readers to our invitation was tremendous. Concerned South Africans from all walks of life grabbed the opportunity to tell Mr Mandela what was on their minds. We made a selection and asked the ANC leader to respond—you will see that all shades of opinion are represented; this is a glimpse of the heartbeat of South Africa as it approaches its historic transition.

The Readers to Leaders Hotline forms one part of THE STAR's ongoing efforts to ensure that readers have access to the best possible information, on the basis of which you can make informed personal political decisions when the time comes. We are concerned that there is a gap between the political process and the public, and through initiatives like this—as well as the "Election '94" voter education supplements we have launched—we hope to contribute to the bridging of that gap. To us, the most important people in the election are you, the voters.

As you will see from Mr. Mandela's answers, he has taken your queries very seriously. Please note that he was specifically asked to reply briefly, and so has not had the opportunity to develop answers in great detail. But he

has answered you directly. (Note also that in some cases we have had to edit your questions for space reasons, retaining the central thrust.)

Below you will find an intriguing discussion between you, the readers, and the man at the helm of the ANC.

[Alan Proctor, Lanseria] **I am a gay, white, South African male. What would my (and my female counterparts) rights be in a new South Africa, under an ANC-dominated government? For example, would I be able to be a general in the future defence force, provided I was suitably qualified?**

[Mandela] The ANC rejects all forms of discrimination. This equally applies to discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. In terms of Article 8 on Gender Rights of the ANC Bill of Rights, discrimination on the basis of gender, legitimacy of birth or sexual orientation shall be unlawful. Your participation and promotion within the ranks of the army shall be on the basis of merit. Your sexual orientation will play no role whatsoever.

[Joseph Kgotso, Bloomspruit] **I am an assistant constable in the SAP [South African Police]. We are just doing our daily dangerous job for the sake of our community. We get no benefits like permanent members of the SAP. Are we still going to face this problem in the new South Africa? Or are we going to be retrenched?**

[Mandela] South Africa needs professional policemen who are highly trained. The approach must be community policing, respect for the rights of all citizens, and upholding law within the framework of a Bill of Rights. All policemen, irrespective of colour or rank, should qualify for benefits that have been determined as part of the employment code. The ANC does not envisage retrenchments in the police force, but rather an upgrading and retraining of the entire force to ensure the security and protection of all South Africans.

[Obert Nyambi, KaNyamazane] **What will you do about Chief Buthelezi? His speeches are incomplete without bad utterances about you—and still he claims to have been fighting for your release and refers to you as 'my brother'.**

[Mandela] It is true that Chief Buthelezi on numerous occasions called for the release of political prisoners. The ANC nonetheless respects his right to espouse views different from those of our movement. The ANC has never waged a struggle against individuals, but the system of apartheid. The challenge before all leaders is to rise above party personal differences, and speak and act in the interests of all South Africans.

[Z.T. Moseki, Dube] **I work in the fire department. When will the salary disparity between similarly qualified blacks and whites be removed? I worry that the ANC might destroy our country and leave us jobless.**

[Mandela] The ANC believes in the principle of equal pay for equal work of equal value, equal access to employment training and advancement. Once in power, the ANC shall continue to strive to remove the salary

disparity between workers of different colour, performing duties of the same value. It is the ANC that initiated the current negotiation process to save the country from years of apartheid economic mismanagement and destruction. We have committed ourselves to the process of peaceful transformation of our country to ensure democracy, freedom, prosperity and an economy that can grow to ensure all our people jobs and security.

[P.R. Greaves, Cresta] **Given the massive unemployment affecting South African of all race groups, is there a future for foreign nationals working in SA [South Africa] on a permanent residence basis? If we are going to be asked to leave, please will you tell us now so we can go voluntarily?**

[Mandela] The ANC is deeply concerned about the massive unemployment. Our main priority is to secure employment for SA citizens. We will need to look at immigration legislation that will in future prevent foreign nationals from being recruited to take jobs South Africans both need and are competent to do. But there is no question of asking foreign nationals with permanent residence to leave. Many have made an important contribution to the economy of South Africa, and have made it their home.

[Nondas Bellos, Bramley] **What proportion and which elements of the existing civil service should be retained by a new government both in the transition period and beyond?**

[Mandela] It is impossible to say exactly at this stage what proportion of the civil servants should be retained. No person will simply be fired. But the whole civil service infrastructure will obviously be affected through reincorporation of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states, doing away with parallel administration, and the establishment of regions in place of provincial authorities. Many civil servants may want to retire or resign and they should be eligible for standard retirement packages, but not the lucrative retirement packages and golden handshakes that are currently being handed out. What is expected of them is that they show full loyalty to a democratically elected government and will abide by the principles of non-racialism, and professional quality service.

[Mrs A. Byrne, Parktown West] **When you rule South Africa, will there just be a president, or a prime minister as well?**

[Mandela] The question of whether there will just be a president, or a president and a prime minister is not a matter that I or the ANC can decide unilaterally. It is a matter for thorough negotiation, but one that can only finally be decided on by a democratically elected Constituent Assembly.

[Paul Nedzanani, Venda] **If the ANC wins the elections, how will you control violence, strikes and mass action?**

[Mandela] Violence can only be addressed by all concerned South Africans together. A democratically elected

government that has legitimacy and support should take the lead—a Government of National Unity and reconstruction. The emphasis needs to be on economic development and social upliftment to correct the terrible injustices. The best way to address violence is to ensure job opportunities and a better quality of life. As far as strikes and mass action are concerned, we believe that within any democratic society these are perfectly legitimate forms of protest. However, we are sure that as soon as a democratically elected government is in place, that consults and addresses issues such as those currently under discussion in the National Economic Forum, we will see a dramatic decline in strike and mass action.

[Ephraim Zukani, Kagiso] **The crime rate is really rising—it affects the lives of all of us. Crime is committed mostly by people who are not working. What employment schemes will you implement?**

[Mandela] You are perfectly right that there is a strong correlation. This is a problem which can only be addressed through close co-operation between the government and the private sector. We need investment in those sectors of our economy that will provide for the basic needs of the majority of our people and at the same time create jobs. A prime example is the need for massive house building programmes. Together with government, the private sector should address this urgent need in a way that will be labour intensive, and not only put roofs over people's heads, but also money in their pockets. There is also an urgent need for adult education and training. A commitment to create a skilled workforce and provide the necessary in-job training is needed from the private sector.

[Samuel Baloi, KTD Location] **The Government got investigators from overseas to investigate the death of white people. Will you do the same to investigate the deaths of black people?**

[Mandela] I am deeply disturbed by the callousness of the NP [National Party] government which has repeatedly demonstrated that they care far less for the lives of black people than for white people. Whenever white people die in the violence they take every possible step to find the perpetrators of the crime. However, when black people die there is an appallingly inadequate response. I believe that regardless of the colour of any South African citizen every possible measure should be taken. If the best way to investigate the deaths of black people is to get investigators from overseas, I will not hesitate to do so.

[Johannis Masina, Marlboro] **In view of the political squabbling and mistrust, how do you perceive the aftermath of a negotiated settlement? Will there be a future for differing parties?**

[Mandela] The ANC believes in the system of multiparty democracy with elections at regular intervals. We have also put forward the perspective of a Government of National Unity and reconstruction wherein parties which have won five percent of the votes will participate in the processes of reconstruction and development. The

objective is to find common ground so all of us, together, can take our country forward and address the serious problems facing us.

[A.M. de Lange, Noordburg] **Why have you never publicly denounced the pronouncements made by Peter Mokaba? Is it because you agree with him or are afraid of losing votes?**

[Mandela] Both the ANC and the Youth League have on a number of occasions issued statements reflecting our policy and approach in the current phase of negotiations. We have pointed out that whereas certain slogans had been used during a particular phase of our struggle, those slogans were inappropriate in the current phase. The ANC will not compromise on a matter of principle or policy. We remain committed to the building of a non-racial, peaceful, democratic South Africa.

[G.M. Makoe, Evaton] **If the ANC becomes the new government, are you going to address the question of land? Do you promise not to take a long time to do so, like Robert Mugabe and Sam Nujoma?**

[Mandela] The ANC has proposed that a Land Claims Court be established to take into account the experience and history of other countries with regard to the land question, and our approach will be dictated by the existing conditions in our country.

[Alec Davidwitz, Raedene] **In the new government, will you allow people who were elected for the ANC to cross over the SACP [South African Communist Party] without a mandate from their constituents. That's what happened when DP [Democratic Party] members joined the ANC.**

[Mandela] The April 27 elections for a new government will be fought under the ANC banner. This means that all candidates who appear on the ANC list, whether at a national regional or local level, are accountable to the ANC and are bound by its principles and policies, which they have accepted. Therefore, there is no possibility of a crossover to the SACP or any other party that falls under this umbrella body.

[A. Henn, Parktown North] **Even accepting that "white" South Africa has a debt to pay and that part of the price will be a decline in standards of living, the average taxpayer is in no position to continue to pick up the lion's share of the tax burden. My fear is that an ever-diminishing minority will be expected to continue to subsidise an ever-increasing majority.**

[Mandela] There is a fundamental misconception in the question, which speaks of the minority subsidising the majority. One look at South Africa, and the stark contrast in living conditions between townships and towns, the discrepancies in expenditure on education, health, services, electricity, running water etc. between that spent on whites and that on blacks, would indicate who was being subsidised. Moreover, vast resources of taxpayers' money, including the direct and indirect tax, such as through VAT [value added tax], have been



squandered on ventures such as Moss gas [Mossel Bay Gas Project], duplicate administrations etc. ANC policy is lean, transparent and efficient government where taxpayers' money provides essential services for the benefit of all South Africans.

[C. Warren Kennedy, Joubert Park] **If you win the elections, what are you going to do about Eugene Terreblanche, General Constand Viljoen and General Tienie Groenewald, and Chief Buthelezi in the event of their persistently "rocking the boat" in South Africa?**

[Mandela] The ANC believes a new government will have the enormous task of reconstruction and development. In practice, the process of reconciliation and healing will demonstrate to all those presently acting as "spoilers" that they have nothing to fear from democracy. We have no doubt that the vast majority of supporters of Viljoen, Terreblanche and Buthelezi want what we all want—peace, jobs, security and a recognition of our value, both individually and culturally.

[Marc Furman, Fairmount Extension] **Why should I as a voter believe that the ANC's change from being a revolutionary party to being believers in liberal institutions like multiparty democracy is any more substantial than the purely cosmetic changes you accuse the Nats of undergoing?**

[Mandela] Through decades of a systematic policy of repression, many South Africans have been deprived of the opportunity to know the ANC and its policies. The Freedom Charter of 1955 contains our fundamental principles that include freedom of assembly, worship and equality before the law irrespective of race, colour or creed. The struggle for freedom, including the right for all South Africans to be citizens in the land of their birth, is totally in keeping with international norms of democracy and liberty. There has been no change in the ANC's policies or practice with regard to these matters over the decades. Perhaps the only difference is that people are now able to find out for themselves what the ANC stands for.

[J.G.A. Coutis, Bromhof] **Prior to your release there were no wholesale killings in townships; since then there is chaos. How do you account for that and what positive steps will you take to stop it?**

[Mandela] Massacres in South Africa date back decades. The conflict in Natal has raged for 10 years. Apartheid itself was a war against the people. The violence that has erupted is part of the destabilisation policy practised by the NP [National Party] government against neighbouring states. The "total strategy" put in place secret structures to eliminate ANC members and activists. The violence today has its roots in this policy. The ANC is determined to find a way to bring peace. At our insistence international monitors have come to the country. We have proposed bringing all armies under multiparty control and the urgent creation of a national peace keeping force. We need a police force based on community policing. While we fully recognise the right of people

to self defence, any member of the ANC who engages in violence has no place in our movement.

[Miss M.E. Balaam, Winchester Hills] **Are you worried that your supporters might expect that when you run this country they can just take houses and cars from the white man?**

[Mandela] No, I am not concerned about this. Such stories about ANC supporters are malicious rumours being circulated to create fear and confusion. It is true that many of the privileges and luxuries that whites have are a direct result of the preferential treatment they received under apartheid, but the majority of oppressed people in SA know that these inequalities will not simply be corrected by commanding the property of whites. We need hard work in a truly non-discriminatory society that tries to correct the wrongs through an affirmative action programme concentrating on the advancement of our people through training and the acquisition of skills.

[Nelson Still, Walkerville] **Given that Martin Luther King and the civil rights movement did very little for the black people of America, do you really think you and the ANC can do better for the black people of South Africa?**

[Mandela] We do not agree with your assertion about the Civil Rights Movement. Nonetheless, the struggle of black people in the U.S. is fundamentally different from the struggle in SA. Whereas the black people of our country constitute the majority, the blacks in the U.S. are in the minority. Theirs was a civil rights struggle, whilst ours has been a struggle to ensure democratic majority rule. We believe that through national liberation and the various policy positions we have forwarded, including affirmative action, we will be able to redress the imbalances and bring fundamental change to the socio-economic conditions of the majority of our people. The challenge lies not only with the ANC, but with all South Africans.

[Clive Leeuw, Mmabatho] **If you become State President, will you pay taxes? Even the Queen of England has offered to do so.**

[Mandela] All people should pay taxes, and should be able to see the results of such contributions. The tragedy in South Africa is that black people have paid taxes without representation or any input as to how such taxes were spent. Taxes should be used for the benefit of all, in health care, infrastructure, education. I would gladly pay to contribute to such programmes, developed by a government elected by all the people.

[Thabo Molemohi, Maseru] **After the elections, what will happen to the flag, national anthem, and all the important places that are named after Afrikaners?**

[Mandela] National symbols are emotive issues. We are proposing that national competitions be held to design a new flag, to compose a new anthem and that national monuments should be named so as to reflect events

important to the history and culture of all South Africans. With full recognition of all South African languages, the ANC believes that such a process should be part of nation building rather than be issues that continue to divide us.

[Paul Nedzanani, Venda] **Religion is a personal matter for individuals, but may I ask you if you believe in salvation?**

[Mandela] I am a member of the Methodist Church. While I was on Robben Island, I greatly appreciated the visits of ministers from a variety of denominations, and the opportunity to take Holy Communion. I have a very deep respect for spiritual matters and the question of salvation. As far as my personal salvation is concerned, I believe it is a highly personal matter which I would prefer not to discuss in the media.

#### **ANC Supports COSATU Plan To March on Kempton Park 28 Oct**

*MB2610154593 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1500 GMT 26 Oct 93*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region has come out in support of COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] plans to march on the World Trade Center on Thursday afternoon [28 Oct] to demand that a clause giving employers the right to lock-out be scrapped from the draft bill of rights.

ANC PWV Secretary Paul Mashitile said there would not be a stayaway on Thursday and that transport was being arranged from several areas to bring workers to Kempton Park. COSATU said yesterday that it planned to bring 50,000 people to the World Trade Center.

#### **ANC Condemns Police Involvement in Local Peace Committees**

*MB2610161193 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 26 Oct 93*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] in the northern Transvaal has condemned police involvement in the formation of local peace committees.

In a statement the ANC says local peace committees should only be formed by the sub-committees of the regional peace committee. It says no structure of the ANC will participate in these committees unless authorized by the organization's peace desk. The statement says the organization rejects community policing as proposed by police. The organization insists that such structures are formed in order to undermine the Transitional Executive Council. The ANC says these structures should be formed by an agreed body with terms of reference defined by a multiparty forum.

#### **Natal Midlands ANC To Meet National ANC To Ease Tension**

*MB2610150693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1429 GMT 26 Oct 93*

[Text] Durban Oct 26 SAPA—The African National Congress' [ANC] regional executive committee in the Natal Midlands is to meet the National Executive Committee to try to ease tensions between them. This decision was reached by the ANC's Midlands region at its annual conference in Pietermaritzburg at the weekend after ANC President Nelson Mandela told delegates they had violated the organisation's policy by electing Harry Gwala as regional chairman last year.

As an elected national executive committee member Mr. Gwala was not allowed to hold regional office, he said. Mr. Mandela said the Midlands regions was creating division in the ANC by going against policy.

Mr Gwala said he would rather resign from his National Executive Committee position than forgo his regional leadership. He was subsequently re-elected as chairman and reportedly informed the executive committee of his resignation on Monday.

In a resolution adopted at the conference, delegates noted that Mr Mandela perceived the Midlands as a "defiant region" and that there were tensions with the ANC's national leadership. It decided to urge the newly-elected regional executive committee to meet the national body to solve the problems.

#### **Government, Black Farmers Agree on Orderly Land Reform**

*MB2610144193 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 26 Oct 93*

[Text] The government and a black farming union have agreed that farmers who were denied access to land because of racial legislation in the past should have easier access to land and financing. The deputy minister of agriculture and land affairs, Mr. Tobie Meyer, said after discussions with the National African Farmers' Union that consensus had been reached on the necessity of an orderly process of land reform. It was also agreed that a moratorium on the sale of state land should only be applied to disputed land.

#### **Government, Lebowa Delegations Meet for Talks in Pretoria**

*MB2610161393 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 26 Oct 93*

[Text] State President F. W. de Klerk and senior cabinet officials met a Lebowa delegation under the leadership of Chief Minister Nelson Ramodike in Pretoria today to discuss the financial and administrative crisis in Lebowa. A government statement said discussions between the group led to, among other things, an agreement to

establish a joint ministerial committee to clarify the limitations on the authority of the Lebowa government.

Both governments agreed to keep each other informed about action taken to promote cooperation between the Lebowa government and a South African financial task force and that a joint committee be established to assist the ministerial committee with its work.

### **Bus Loads From Khayelitsha Occupy Colored Cape Area**

*MB2710054893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2024 GMT 26 Oct 93*

[Text] Cape Town Oct 26 SAPA—Seven bus loads of people from Khayelitsha occupied houses in the so-called coloured area of Delft on the Cape Flats on Tuesday. The action follows similar occupations in Tafelsig, Mitchell's Plain at the weekend, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported.

Commenting on the occupation, ANC western Cape vice-chairman, Lerumo Kalako said the ANC realised that racial violence could flare up if squatters continued to occupy houses in so-called coloured areas, but blamed the government for the housing shortage on the peninsula.

Mr. Kalako said his organisation had no problem with the occupation of empty houses, but would not hesitate to intervene if families were evicted from houses.

### **Judge Sentences Terreblanche, Others for Ventersdorp Issue**

*MB2710112293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1020 GMT 27 Oct 93*

[Text] Potchefstroom, Oct 27, SAPA—Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement; AWB] leader Eugene Terreblanche will not go to jail for his part in the 1991 "battle of Ventersdorp." But his co-accused and former secretary general of the AWB, Piet "Skiet," [trigger happy] Rudolph has decided right-wing politics needs a martyr and he told reporters before sentencing in the Potchefstroom magistrates court he was determined to go to jail. "I couldn't care less about a jail term," Rudolph said. He will be in a prison for almost a year.

Rudolph married his friend Helena Malan shortly before sentencing and when he arrived in court he still had a yellow rose in the buttonhole of his suit jacket.

Terreblanche was fined R[and]10,000 (or 1,000 days) plus 18 months suspended for five years. He chose to pay the fine. Outside the court a guard of honour of AWB members passed around a maroon beret, a bucket and an orange plastic traffic cone to collect money to help their leader pay his fine.

The crowd of about 100 AWB members waited patiently for him to emerge from court under fluttering vierkleur [Republican flag] and AWB flags.

Only one of the 11 right-wingers on trial, Albertus Buitendag, was given a compulsory prison term. He was found to have done most of the shooting at the battle and was jailed for five years without the option of a fine.

Rudolph was given the option of a R3,000 fine or 300 days in prison. He told reporters before proceedings he would go to jail, immediately go on hunger strike and be the martyr the right-wing needed.

Sentencing Terreblanche, Magistrate Jack la Grange said he accepted Terreblanche's testimony on Tuesday that he felt great remorse and he would never do it again. He said Terreblanche had given police his full co-operation after the dust of the battle had settled, but added it was a great pity that Terreblanche had not had that helpful attitude on the fateful night of August 9, 1991. "The whole affair could have ended so differently," Mr. le Grange said.

Three right-wingers, Andries Badenhorst, 37, Jacobus Conradie, 32, and Gerard Koen, 36, were killed. Mr. le Grange said he had also taken into account the fact that Terreblanche had tried to stop the shooting. He said he felt he had to impose a heavy fine on the leader, but had also to take into account the fact that Terreblanche—like all farmers—was suffering tremendously because of the sorry state of the economy.

A happy rumble swept through the packed courtroom when the khaki-clad AWB members and Ystergarde [Iron Guards], dressed in black, realised their leader was not going to jail. Before handing down sentence, Mr. le Grange said it was his task to send out a clear message at a time when the country was embroiled in political violence, that no one could get away with using violence for political ends. He added that the battle was a bad reflection of discipline in the AWB and said Terreblanche had not been able to control his generals, some of whom had their own plans for the night in Ventersdorp when the organisation went to address grievances to State President F.W. de Klerk. He said it could not be found that Terreblanche or Rudolph had known in advance that the night would end in violence.

Mr. le Grange said he found it "shocking" that AWB members had gone to a political meeting so heavily armed. The other eight accused, John Harding of Welkom, Stephen Terreblanche of Theunissen, Hendry de Beer of Krugersdorp, Stephanus Fourie of Welkom, Abraham Viljoen of Germiston, Johannes Zietsman of Bethlehem and Cornelius de Beer of Krugersdorp, who were found guilty with Terreblanche and Rudolph on charges of public violence, were sentenced to fines of between R300 and R3,000. Hendrik du Preez of Rustenburg, who was found not guilty of public violence but guilty of possessing dangerous weapons, was fined R300 or 30 days.

### **South African Press Review for 27 Oct**

*MB2710141393*

[Editorial Report]



### THE STAR

**Popcru Negates Aims of Nonracial Police Service**—"The controversial Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union [Popcru] has set itself a commendable objective—the metamorphosis of the SAP [South African Police] into a nonracial and democratic police service sensitive to the needs of the community," declares a page 16 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 27 October. Popcru has "won the allegiance of thousands of policemen," and "offers black policemen a bridge back into the community, a way of ending their status as outcasts." But THE STAR also believes "Popcru is making a grave error by identifying closely with the ANC and, to a lesser extent, the PAC." "Popcru members by chanting belligerent slogans—'Kill the Boer, kill the farmer!' and 'One settler, one bullet!'—are alienating Popcru from the white minority. By amplifying these shibboleths, Popcru negates its aims of a nonracial police service. It may even be unwittingly inviting white policemen to align themselves with the militant Right and thereby setting the scene for the disintegration of the police force."

**Mokaba's Use of Political Muscle for Business Gain**—A second editorial on the same page remarks that the ANC Youth League leader, Peter Mokaba, "is bidding for a slice of the cellular phone action—within days of the ANC withdrawing its heated opposition to the contracts and settling for a black quota. A strange move, and a bad one. We do not need political office-bearers using party muscle to shove their snouts into the business trough."

### BUSINESS DAY

**Negotiations Ball in Buthelezi Court**—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 27 October in a page 12 editorial says the consequences of a political settlement which excludes the Inkatha Freedom Party, IFP, are "too ghastly to contemplate—for Inkatha, for the ANC [African National Congress] and NP [National Party] blocs and for the rest of us." BUSINESS DAY believes the breakdown in talks between the ANC and the Freedom Alliance "has thrust us into the midst of a power play which could well lead to that outcome." The talks breakdown was precipitated by deadlock over two issues of process: "Should there be a meeting of leaders to take the negotiations further? And should the process follow a one-phase or a two-phase path? Where matters of substance are concerned, the basic solution is obvious to anyone who cares to give them thought, taking into account political realities." "No concessions can be made to Conservative Party [CP] demands for a racist Afrikaner homeland." BUSINESS DAY contends that the ball is "now in the court of Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Gen Constand Viljoen, Ferdi Hartzenberg and two homeland rulers of questionable stature. As a team, they can probably drag South Africa into chaos. But they have

neither the power nor the legitimacy to create the autonomous enclaves which would be their first prize. For them, the real negotiations which they have so far avoided must begin."

### SOWETAN

**Freedom Alliance Moves Goal Posts**—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 27 October in a page 10 editorial says the Freedom Alliance "will keep moving the goal posts until they are assured they can hold on to the old tin-pot empires that most of them got illegitimately. It would be most unfortunate to have to leave them out of the process. It would be dangerous but not catastrophic."

### BEELD

**Country's 'Self-Mutilation' Urge**—"South Africans have an unfortunate tendency, once something positive gets going, to break it down," notes an editorial on page 6 of Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 25 October. "Sometimes it seems as though the country is suffering from a self-mutilation urge—one hesitates to call it a self-destructive urge—during this transition period." "Sanctions have just been ended to the sound of trumpets" and "the United Nations, the Commonwealth, the EC, the great industrialized countries, all are trying to urge success on South Africa. And yet in Mozambique the IFP and the Pan-Africanist Congress blithely tell the UN they will not return to the negotiation table." "The image of the South African Police is being further undermined by demonstrating members of the police trade union. Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] is threatening a nationwide strike" and "the right wing is busy systematically declaring parts of South Africa 'liberated' areas. Talk of civil war comes from right and left, including the increasingly reactionary IFP. The middle ground, and with it law and order, is being threatened." "South Africans will have to urgently ask themselves what is going on, and where they are headed—the ANC and the government can surely do the same at this week's bush summit. Because there are too many signs spelling danger for the peaceful, reconciliatory negotiation process."

**No Government Credit for Lowering Fuel Price**—A second editorial on the same page notes: "One doubts whether the government will get much credit for the moderate lowering of the fuel price. By the same token we believe the continuing protest action is a hollow gesture which should be stopped. Much more can be achieved through negotiation and dialogue than through disruption and street protests. How is it that now, a scant few weeks after the 7 cents per liter increase was forced through, that the government suddenly realizes that it is after all possible to restructure the price to make a decrease of 2 cents per liter possible?" "There is a great difference between consensus action after consultation and bowing to pressure. The petrol price debacle shows that this is a distinction which the government has not apparently been able to make with any success."

**Angola****Government Accuses Zaire, RSA of Assisting UNITA***MB2610202993 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 26 Oct 93*

[Text] It is true that Zaire and South Africa continue to give military and logistical assistance to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in violation of the UN embargo on Jonas Savimbi's organization. Yesterday, the Angolan Government disclosed this in a memorandum distributed by its permanent mission at the United Nations.

In its document, the Angolan Government says UNITA is getting its troops ready for a protracted and large-scale war. The memorandum notes that between 20 September and 12 October alone, UNITA carried out 45 military operations in various parts of the country.

The material and political assistance given to UNITA by Zaire and South Africa enters the Angolan territory by air, road, and even by sea. The ports of Matadi and Kitona in Zaire are used to unload war materiel carried by long haul ships originating in South Africa. UNITA military personnel have been trained at the Zairian bases of Kitona, (Mkuzi), and Kamina by 50 South African and Zairian officers.

Regarding South Africa, the Angolan Government says it continues to give varied logistical support to UNITA, including fuel, foodstuffs, medicines, and weaponry. Such assistance is financed by officials linked to conservative forces and is channeled through the ports of Walvis Bay in Namibia and Port Elizabeth in South Africa.

**Foreign Minister Departs for New York 26 Oct***MB2710115893 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 27 Oct 93*

[Text] Angolan Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura yesterday left Angola for New York, where he is to attend yet another UN Security Council session to be held on 1 November. In a brief interview with the ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY, Minister Venancio de Moura said he was going to inform the Security Council on the evolution of the political and military situation in Angola, including the preliminary talks held in Lusaka, Zambia.

**Government Troops Allegedly Murder 53 UNITA Supporters***MB2610142793 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 26 Oct 93*

[Text] The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party government has massacred National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] supporters in Huila Province's Matala District. Our correspondent Americo Paulino has reported that 53

UNITA supporters were barbarously murdered over the weekend in the district by officers of the Southern Front's 1st Regiment stationed in Matala. Among the victims were old people and women, including the chairman of the League of Angolan Women [words indistinct] mother of seven. Americo Paulino also reported that several other UNITA supporters were taken to (Peu-Peu) and (Cascaneira de Pera) jails in Cunene Province.

**MPLA Official Says Soldiers Ready To Defend Cabinda***MB2710122693 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 26 Oct 93*

[Text] Joao Lourenco, Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, MPLA, secretary for information, has said in Cabinda Province that despite the fact that the Angolan Government remains committed to dialogue, it will not fold its arms before National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA's, belligerent actions. Concerning an eventual attack by UNITA on Angola's northern city of Cabinda, the MPLA secretary said he believes in the Angolan Armed Forces' morale and fighting readiness to give an adequate response to any enemy attack. On the so-called Cabinda issue, Joao Lourenco said the MPLA government is still in favor of the concession of regional autonomy for the province.

**President Dos Santos Appoints Judicial Officials***MB2710122493 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 26 Oct 93*

[Text] Under the terms of the powers conferred upon him by Paragraph E of Article 66, and Article 74 of the Constitution, Republic of Angola President Jose Eduardo dos Santos today appointed Henrique Santos as deputy attorney general and public prosecutor. Henrique Santos held the post of assistant general attorney and public prosecutor responsible for the Criminal and Penitentiary Sector.

In two other decrees, the Angolan head of state appointed Joao da Cunha Caetano as assistant attorney general and public prosecutor responsible for general legal enforcement, and Agostinho Domingos as assistant attorney general and public prosecutor responsible for the Criminal and Penitentiary Sector.

Issued by the Office of the President of the Republic in Luanda, 26 October 1993.

**Botswana****Masire Calls For Help in Rebuilding Region's Economies***MB2610142193 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1110 GMT 26 Oct 93*

[Text] The president, Sir Ketumile Masire, says the liberation war in South Africa has forced countries in the



region to divert resources from economic development to security endeavors. Sir Ketumile, who has been attending the just ended meeting of leaders of the Commonwealth in Limassol, Cyprus, said in an interview with Radio Botswana in the Cypriot town that the world should stand up to help southern African countries rebuild their economies, which had been shattered by South Africa's acts of destabilization.

The president also referred to the Uruguay Round of talks of GATT, during which leaders agreed that developing countries should reach markets of the developed world. He, however, said fears were expressed at the meeting that developed countries are likely to stifle industries in developing countries.

On Angola, Sir Ketumile said the war in that country hampers the prosperity of both Angola and the entire region. He asked the international community to find ways and means of ending the war. He also referred to the occupation of Cyprus by Turkey, saying it is important for Cypriots to live together peacefully.

Meanwhile, a statement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs indicates that Sir Ketumile and his delegation will be arriving at the Sir Seretse Khama Airport at 6 PM this evening. Members of the public are requested to be at the airport at 5:30 PM to welcome the president.

#### Returns From Commonwealth Meeting

*MB2710081393 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1910 GMT 26 Oct 93*

[Text] The president, Sir Ketumile Masire, arrived this evening from Limassol, Cyprus, where he attended the Commonwealth Heads of State and Government Meeting [CHOGM].

Sir Ketumile was welcomed at the airport by the acting president, Mr. Kebatlamang Morake, who is also the minister of agriculture, and prominent cabinet ministers. The president was accompanied by Lady Masire; the minister for foreign affairs, Dr. Gaositwe Chiepe; the permanent secretary to the president, Mr. Elijah Legwaila; and other senior government officials.

While in Cyprus, the president presented the southern African situation to CHOGM. He asked the international community not to lose sight of regional reconstruction. Sir Ketumile said for many years apartheid in South Africa has grossly affected the economies of southern African countries.

#### Government Condemns Perpetrators of Burundi Coup

*MB2710081193 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1910 GMT 26 Oct 93*

[Text] The Government of Botswana has strongly condemned the perpetrators of last Thursday's military coup in Burundi and called for an immediate return to constitutional rule in that country.

A news release from the Department of Foreign Affairs said Botswana as a democracy totally abhors any change of government by force. It described last week's events as a sad chapter in the history of Burundi and regretted that Burundi's four-month experiment with democracy should have ended in a tragic and bloody coup in which the democratically elected president, Melchior Ndadaye, was assassinated.

Furthermore, the release said the people of Burundi had exercised their legitimate right to choose their leader in a free and fair election and the quest for democracy and good government. The international community should take a stand on the side of legitimacy to ensure that the rights of the people of Burundi are not violated by [word indistinct] gun-toting men.

#### Mozambique

##### Opposition Leader Reacts to Dhlakama's Criticism

*MB2610142593 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 26 Oct 93 p 1*

[Text] (Maputo) Dr. Domingos Arouca, leader of the Mozambique United Front-Democratic Convergence and National Reconstruction Party, has told MEDIAFAX that he will "spare" Dhlakama "any violent criticism".

Arouca was reacting to statements by the leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] about him in the latest edition of DOMINGO. Dhlakama had called him an "old man", a "foreigner" and said he "fled" to Portugal, where he stayed for 20 years.

Arouca's reply is as follows: "The Renamo president found me in a good mood. This time he will be pardoned. I will not inflict any 'blows' on him. I will spare him, not for his sake, but because I have a great regard for unity in the opposition. I do not want to be responsible for any attack on a serious opposition movement such as Renamo. I want to remind Dhlakama, however, that if he is a good soldier he has shown less capabilities as a politician, because besides the fact that this is bad propaganda, he should also know that Africans always turn to an elder brother for help since the latter is more experienced in life. So, everything he said only benefits me, and for this reason I am sparing him any violent criticism. It will be better for Dhlakama not to defame me, however, because next time I may not be in as good a mood as I am today. Dhlakama should remember that it was the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] government's youth, called by President Banda and other neighbors "the Frelimo boys", that blew up this country.

**Renamo's Pereira: Group Has 180,000 Supporters in Beira***MB2610142393 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese  
26 Oct 93 p 2*

[Excerpt] (Beira) On 4 October, first anniversary of the peace accord, we went to Manga, to the house of Manuel Pereira, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] representative in Beira.

Pereira began by attacking the government: "Last month an arms cache containing weapons which filled two trucks was discovered in Inhamitanga. Renamo does not know anything about these weapons. We are usually blamed for situations like this when in reality the government is the one which does not know the amount of weapons it has been distributing."

He said in Beira that Renamo "is currently achieving good results" resulting from clandestine activity. He stated that until October 1992 the movement had 8,000 members in the country's second biggest city.

Pereira added that currently Renamo has 180,000 members in Beira and 210,000 in the other parts of Sofala Province and controls Cheringoma and Mwanza Districts. [passage omitted]

**Hostages: Italian UN Troops Ignored Calls for Help***MB2610151693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1402  
GMT 26 Oct 93*

[Text] Harare Oct 26 SAPA—About 120 travellers were held hostage on Mozambique's Beira corridor on Monday by mutinous and drunken government troops. Transport company officials confirmed that troops blocked traffic on the 300km road, rail and pipeline link from Zimbabwe's eastern border to the Indian Ocean port of Beira for more than 14 hours. Claiming they had not been paid for more than three months, they closed off traffic about 40km from Beira.

One of the hostages, Portuguese businessman Manuel Bernardo, claimed United Nations troops guarding the corridor refused to assist the hostages. About 7,000 UN peacekeeping troops were deployed in the former Portuguese colony in October last year when Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano's government agreed to a ceasefire with Afonso Dhlakama's rebel Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] movement.

According to the agreement the maintenance of law and order in the corridor is the responsibility of the Mozambican police, but the UN is charged with ensuring that the road and the railway are kept open. Hostages claimed the mutinous troops said the hostages would be held until the government paid the wages that were three months overdue.

Hostage Ken Swinton said he and about 120 other people had been ordered to park on a bare area of ground a short distance from the road, while the soldiers placed

mobile anti-aircraft guns in the roadway. The soldiers fired their automatic weapons into the air, repeatedly opened up with the 20mm anti-aircraft guns and fired mortars and rocket propelled grenades into the surrounding countryside.

"When darkness fell they began firing tracer ammunition. It could have been very serious.

"There was a tanker parked with us with 60,000 litres of fuel on board, and all this firing going on. There were women and children, and they were showing a lot of strain," Mr Swinton said.

Several requests for help were ignored by Italian peacekeeping forces passing through the area, he said. After his release Mr Swinton said the UN should have set up roadblocks on either side of the blockade to inform people about the situation, "but they didn't bother".

The Italian detachment could not be reached for comment at its headquarters near the town of Chimoio in the corridor.

**Zambia****Chiluba: Burundi Coup 'Serious Threat to Democracy'***MB2610142493 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in  
English 1100 GMT 26 Oct 93*

[Text] President Frederick Chiluba of Zambia has described the coup in Burundi as a serious threat to democracy on the African continent. At a news conference in Lusaka, President Chiluba appealed to the international community to isolate the new military rulers in Burundi. The Zambian opposition has also condemned the coup. The president of the Revolutionary Socialist Party, Mr. (Sampson) Banda, appealed to President Chiluba's government to impose trade sanctions on Burundi.

**Zimbabwe****Mugabe Rules Out Diplomatic Ties With South Africa***MB2610142293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1247  
GMT 26 Oct 93*

[Text] Cyprus Oct 26 SAPA—Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe ruled out forging diplomatic ties with Pretoria, the ZIANA news agency reported on Tuesday. "I don't see us establishing a full-blast mission now. Perhaps after the elections we will look at the situation." Mr Mugabe told reporters in Cyprus where he was attending the Commonwealth heads of state summit that ended on Monday.

## Benin

### Government Issues Statement on Burundian Coup

AB2310085593 Cotonou Office de Radiodiffusion-  
Television du Benin Radio in French 1930 GMT  
22 Oct 93

[Text] We begin this cast with the situation in Burundi where, as we have learned, a coup d'etat took place yesterday. That coup runs the risk of plunging that country again into a tragedy of ethnic clashes. If the murder of President Melchior Ndadaye is confirmed, then the coup plotters would have committed the irreparable act. Meanwhile, thousands of Burundians have sought refuge in neighboring Rwanda and the international has continued to condemn with indignation that coup in Burundi. The Beninese Government, which is committed to democratic values, has just reacted, believing that the coup is a regrettable blow to the democratic progress in that sister country of Burundi. Jean Wlakpe has more details on that statement.

[Wlakpe] Indeed, in that statement, the Beninese Government and people have noted that the June 1993 elections took place on the basis of one man-one vote, a principle which is contained in the international laws on human rights, in particular the 1946 Universal Declaration on Human Rights; the 1966 international pact relating to civic and political rights; and the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Consequently, the Beninese Government and people are sad to note that the actors of the 21 October coup are turning the course of Burundi's history as well as the happy progress currently being made by the South African people.

The policy of having one exclusive minority in power, instead of the greater majority, is contrary to international public order. It is contrary to the present aspiration of the African peoples and the universal trend that has been noted at the end of this 20th century, the statement said. Therefore, the Government and the people of the Republic of Benin deplore that at this time when Africa—in particular Africa south of the Sahara—has been summoned by history to meet the challenge of its political, economic, and sociocultural development, such anachronistic acts are being committed in Burundi, thus opening another era of violence, exclusivism, and insecurity instead of democratic security which is the first condition for any development.

It is for all these reasons that the Government of Benin is urgently calling on the Burundian Army to respect the choice freely expressed by all the diverse ethnic groups of that make up the Burundian people. The Burundian Army should understand that the very interests of the people can only be developed through the path of democracy and the mutual respect for all the components of the Burundian society. The Beninese people and Government are concerned about the fate of the president of the Republic, Melchior Ndadaye, who has been democratically elected by the people, and that of some members of

the government and the parliament. Finally, the Beninese people and Government want to state that the introduction of democracy in Africa is irreversible. The Government and people of Benin urgently call on all democratic forces the world over to take appropriate measures that can make the Burundian people recover their rights and freedom.

## Cote d'Ivoire

### Minister Appeals for Debt Reduction at Tokyo Meeting

AB2610174493 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in  
French 23-24 Oct 93 p 7

[Article by Honorat de Yedagne]

[Text] Two years ago, we so appropriately asked the question: "Economic Recovery: Can Ouattara Meet the Challenge of Indebtedness?" (FRATERNITE MATIN of 18 August 1991.) Today, one thing is clear: Our country is not out of the quagmire of indebtedness. Quite on the contrary: Our country which unilaterally pulled out of the rules of the game by ceasing to honor its commitments for the past three years has merely increased its burden. With a foreign debt estimated at over 4,000 billion CFA francs—the highest in Africa in relative terms—our country can in no way bank on the future. Here we go! In 1991, interests due for that year on the public debt was equivalent to the state's total revenue. Already, by the end of 1989, the debt, which was estimated at \$15.3 billion, represented 170 percent of the GDP (186 percent in 1990).

It is therefore a truism that Mr. Alassane Ouattara did not succeed in getting his strategy—the market option (rebate system)—accepted by our creditors. We are still at the starting point, and the upcoming negotiations with the World Bank will give us a clearer picture. Deserted by France, Cote d'Ivoire is going to find itself more defenseless than ever before in its dealings with donors.

Nonetheless, Economy and Finance Minister Daniel Kablan Duncan stated his case clearly at his 20 October news conference. In seeking to resume negotiations with the international finance community on the conditionalities of the Bretton Woods institutions, Cote d'Ivoire has, among others, a definite idea: "To wrap up the debt question, but not at whatever cost." Cote d'Ivoire is disillusioned with the classic rescheduling method. Mr. Duncan could not have been any clearer: "We do not want any more of it."

At the Tokyo International Conference on Africa's Development [TICAD], held in the Japanese capital, Mr. Duncan, who was returning from the World Bank and IMF annual general assemblies in Washington, seized the opportunity to deliver this "Ivorian message." For Mr. Duncan, the issue of Africa's debt "must be seriously handled." Thus, he stressed the need for African countries "to have excess net capital flows, not gross capital

flows alone because loan repayments have to be taken into account." The head of the Ivorian delegation did not fail to point out that debt handling should **"essentially take account of the real repayment capacity of the countries concerned. GDP and export earnings must be the key yardsticks to use..."** **"Numerous successive rescheduling exercises that offer no lasting solution to the debt problem should be avoided."**

From this standpoint, one can assume that the "Ivorian message" was received because the Tokyo Declaration urgently appeals to all creditor nations "to take account of the difficulties which the heavily indebted African countries are facing at the moment."

The declaration goes further. Acknowledging that "debt and its servicing continue to pose serious difficulties to many African countries," TICAD delegates stressed that **"the debt problem must be addressed as a matter of urgency in its general context and fresh capital pumped into development."** As was to be expected, there was a clearer and more concrete pronouncement in favor of the least developed African countries. To this end, the conference delegates urged the Paris Club "to continue to examine the question of alleviating the burden of the poorest, most heavily indebted countries, particularly in regard to the possibility of soon embarking on a case by case reduction of their outstanding debt."

## Ghana

### Newspaper Views Butrus-Ghali's Somalia Trip

*AB2410180493 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 0600 GMT 23 Oct 93*

[From the press review]

[Text] The PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC devotes its editorial to the current situation in Somalia against the background of the visit there by the UN secretary general, Dr. Butrus-Ghali. According to the paper, it is now abundantly clear that the military solution adopted by the United States has woefully failed to produce any appreciable results. It has instead left in its trail enormous grief and hatred that can never be forgotten. The GRAPHIC therefore urges the world body to find another way out to end the plight of the Somali people. It declares: The UN must accept the fact that its military operation in Somalia has been misguided and is no longer acceptable not even to its enthusiastic leaders such as the U.S. and other Western powers. The paper says this accounts for the intense hatred many Somalis have for the secretary general, who has been advised by UN military officials not to go to Mogadishu for fear of the high risk of violence that such a visit could spark. The GRAPHIC wonders why the secretary general did not from the onset of the Somali operation insist that the various warring factions be disarmed.

It further wonders why an essentially civilian operation has been placed in the hands of a U.S. admiral who

seems bent on militarizing the entire operation. The paper feels the U.S. has taken a disproportionate interest in the Somali conflict and has appointed itself the power that would set up the courts, police, and civil authority in that country. In conclusion, the GRAPHIC suggests that negotiations should begin now between the UN and the various warring factions to find a more humane solution to the Somali crisis.

## Guinea

### Court Releases Final List of Presidential Candidates

*AB2610202993 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinee in French 0645 GMT 26 Oct 93*

[Statement issued by the Supreme Court in Conakry on 25 October; read by Lamine Sidime, presiding judge and chief justice of the Supreme Court of Guinea—recorded]

[Excerpts] Matters on the Drawing Up and Publishing of the List of Candidates for the Election of President of the Republic on 5 December 1993—Electoral Matters: On behalf of the people of Guinea, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Guinea, sitting in Conakry on 25 October 1993, ruled on electoral matters in accordance with Article 26 of the Constitution and Article 162 of Organic Law 9112 of 23 December 1991 instituting the electoral code for the drawing up and publishing the list of candidates for the presidential election, the first round of which has been scheduled for 5 December 1993. [passage omitted]

The Supreme Court decided as follows:

Whereas by virtue of an act received by the Registry of the Supreme Court on 12 October 1993, the Party of Unity and Progress [PUP] nominated Lansana Conte Esq., president of the Republic, as its candidate for the 5 December 1993 presidential election; [passage omitted]

Whereas by virtue of a letter dated 19 October 1993, received by the Registry of the Supreme Court, Soulemane Kaba Esq. filed an application for candidacy in the 5 December 1993 presidential election;

Whereas this candidacy is not based on the nomination of a legally constituted political party and is not backed by any file;

Whereas by virtue of a letter dated 18 October, received by the Registry of the Supreme Court on 21 October 1993, El Hadj Bouna Keita Esq. applied to be a candidate in the 5 December 1993 presidential election;

Whereas this candidacy is not based on the nomination of a legally constituted political party and is not backed by any file;

Whereas by virtue of an act received by the Registry of the Supreme Court on 22 October 1993, the Rally of the Guinean People [RPG], nominated Alpha Conde Esq.,



teacher, as its candidate for the 5 December 1993 presidential election; [passage omitted]

Whereas by virtue of an act received by the Registry of the Supreme Court on 25 October, the Union for the New Republic [UNR], a legally recognized party, nominated Mamadou Boye Ba Esq., international consultant, as its candidate for the 5 December 1993 presidential election; [passage omitted]

Whereas by virtue of an act received on 25 October 1993 by the Registry of the Supreme Court, the Party of Renewal and Progress [PRP] nominated Siradou Diallo Esq., journalist, as its candidate in the 5 December 1993 presidential election; [passage omitted]

Whereas by virtue of an act received by the Registry of the Supreme Court, the National Union for Guinean Prosperity [UNPG], nominated Facine Toure Esq., retired civil servant, as its candidate for the 5 December 1993 presidential election; [passage omitted]

Whereas by virtue of an act received by the Registry of the Supreme Court on 25 October 1993, the Djama Party nominated Mohamed Mansour Kaba Esq., engineer, as its candidate in the 5 December 1993 presidential election; [passage omitted]

Whereas by virtue of an act received by the Registry of the Supreme Court on 25 October 1993, the Democratic Party of Guinea- African Democratic Rally [PDG-RDA] nominated El Hadj Ismael Mohamed Gassim Gushein, retired financial inspector and accountant, as its nominee for the 5 December 1993 presidential election; [passage omitted]

Whereas by virtue of an act received by the Registry of the Supreme Court on 25 October, the Union for the Progress of Guinea [UPG] nominated Jean-Marie Dore, ex-labor inspector, as its candidate for the 5 December 1993 presidential election; [passage omitted]

Whereas Article 26, Paragraph 3 of the Constitution provides that the Supreme Court shall draw up and publish the list of candidates 39 days to the poll;

Whereas the first round of the presidential elections is scheduled for Sunday, 5 December 1993; hence, the deadline for publishing the list of candidates expires on 25 October 1993 at midnight;

Now therefore, the Supreme Court:

First, rejects the candidacies of Souleymane Kaba Esq. and El Hadj Bouna Keita Esq., on the ground that the aforementioned persons were not nominated by any legally constituted political parties;

Second, sets forth the list of candidates for the 5 December 1993 presidential election as follows, according to the order in which the candidates' papers were filed at the Registry of the Supreme Court:

1. Lansana Conte Esq., PUP nominee; 2. Alpha Conte Esq., RPG nominee; 3. Mamadou Boye Ba Esq., UNR nominee; 4. Siradou Diallo Esq., PRP nominee; 5. Facine Toure Esq., UNPG nominee; 6. Mohamed Mansour Kaba Esq., Djama Party nominee; 7. El Hadj Ismael Mohamed Gassim Gushein Esq., PDG-RDA nominee; and 8. Jean-Marie Dore Esq., UPG nominee.

The above list shall be published by public posters at the Registry of the Supreme Court and by any other medium deemed appropriate.

Signed (Lamine Sidime) Esq., chief justice and presiding judge; Antoine Ibrahima Diallo Esq., director of public prosecutions; Kalifa Doumboya Esq., counselor; Robert Gilao Esq., counselor-rapporteur; and Ichaikou Yaya Balde Esq., counselor.

### **Foreign Minister Discusses Burundi, Somalia, ECOMOG**

*AB2410121893 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinee in French 1945 GMT 23 Oct 93*

[Excerpts] Guinean Foreign Minister Ibrahima Sylla said yesterday that Guinea has received some financial assistance from some friendly countries for the conduct of the democratic process. He was speaking to the national press at a news conference at his office. The meeting enabled the foreign minister to examine major national, African, and world problems. Abdoulaye Djibril Diallo has the details:

[Diallo] The Burundian tragedy following the assassination of President Ndadaye, the Zairian monetary crisis, the historic summit between Palestinians and Israelis, the dismantling of apartheid in South Africa, were some of the topics discussed by the Guinean foreign minister who clearly defined our country's stand. Foreign Minister Ibrahima Sylla, who has just returned from a trip that took him to Japan and New York, condemned the military coup in Burundi. He deplored the adverse effects which the UN Operation in Somalia mission has had in Somalia as well as the persistence of the civil war in Liberia.

He, however, expressed happiness with the recent historic handshake between Yasir Arafat and Yitzhaq Rabin. The first consequence of this act is that Gaza and Jericho have gained autonomy. The Guinean foreign minister also expressed happiness with the development of the democratic process in South Africa, with the progressive dismantling of apartheid. Guinea, the minister said, is only waiting for the lifting of international sanctions to renew diplomatic relations with the people there. [passage omitted]

On the Liberian crisis, Minister Ibrahima Sylla categorically denied rumors of an eventual withdrawal of the Nigerian contingent from the Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group. He said it is rather a progressive plan of Nigerian troops withdrawal that had been proposed by the new Nigerian

authorities following the democratic elections in that country. The withdrawal will be made as was planned by the OAU. On this issue, Minister Ibrahima Sylla was clear. Guinea has not made any plan to withdraw its contingent from Liberia. All these answers prompted the minister of state that the Guinea diplomacy is in good shape. Living and working conditions of Guinean diplomats abroad have been improved. [passage omitted]

## Niger

### President, Chiefs Discuss Security, National Issues

*AB2310100593 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Excerpts] President Mahamane Ousmane this morning received a delegation of the National Bureau of Traditional Rulers who came to brief him on the deliberations at their latest national assembly meeting held recently in Maradi. Amidou Garba Sidikou [not further identified] talks to Buraimah Maiga.

[Begin recording] [Sidikou] We discussed the agricultural situation with the president of the Republic. On this issue, I would like to say that I am not happy with the report of the tour of the ceaseless ministerial tours [words indistinct]. It seems to be that the situation is more difficult than we had envisaged and there is now the need to implement a number of measures. The head of state told us that the government was immediately going to take the necessary steps to contain the situation in the field, especially measures that will help to popularize marketing so that the zones that will be (?designated) can help in supplying zones that need help.

The second point to which we drew the head of state's attention was the situation prevailing in some regions where the circulation of weapons and of armed men have created another situation. Everybody in Niger knows that an effort was made by the authorities of the Third Republic and the rebellion to contain the situation in the country. The truce which has been installed is respected by the two sides, but we said that we fear that the situation may degenerate due to attacks by bandits and thieves. On this point, I think, we agreed on the need to take steps to contain this situation so that our regions can withstand the action of these armed groups.

The other point discussed with the head of state is our relations with our partners in the field; these are the administrators, or political party leaders. On this point also, I think that we agreed that there must be understanding and that all sides must make efforts to meet and coordinate their actions in order to understand one another better. In any case, they must manage the organization of life in the field, because finally everybody has to manage a situation and the people [words indistinct] eventually learn how to better harmonize their actions. They especially need to understand one another better in order to avoid a certain number of

excesses which can cause very useless conflicts. We do not need conflicts in this country. I think that if everybody makes an effort to understand his neighbor we will easily succeed. I think that as a general rule, the image of the commander at the residence [words indistinct] disappears so that the people of Niger can cool down, understand one another, and better administer this country because nobody else will do so in our place. (?Nobody will do anything in our place so that we may understand one another.

I would like to conclude by lauding the initiative of my colleagues, traditional rulers, and the religious leaders of the Azaouak on their initiative to meet and see for themselves how to counter the situation which is being created in this country. I am convinced that the efforts they have made will enable them to find a solution faster to the problems which they [words indistinct] to know where they have pains, they should do what they can to ensure an end to the pain. [end recording]

### Government Statement Condemns Burundi Coup

*AB2410182193 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 0545 GMT 24 Oct 93*

[Statement issued by the Niger Government in Niamey on 23 October; read by Government Spokesman Mocrar Diallo—live or recorded]

[Text] Niger has been following with serious concern the tragic events that are now taking place in Burundi, a friendly, brotherly, African country with which we maintain cooperative relations. (?Aware) of the free choice of the Burundian people and committed to the peaceful and rapid development of the African continent through the creation of a democratic society, Niger firmly condemns the military coup [words indistinct] aimed at toppling the legitimate and legal government of President Melchior Ndadaye through the use of weapons and barbaric methods. This government was set up in June 1993 through the clearly expressed desire of the Burundian people, following democratic and fair elections. This is an anachronistic act at a time when the world over, in particular on the African continent, we are witnessing a strong promotion of democratic ideals that can bring hope to our peoples who have suffered so much. Their aspiration today is to build a new society based on justice and freedom. Today, these peoples want to work for peace and progress for all the components of their society.

Niger expresses its solidarity with all democratic forces in Burundi [words indistinct] the OAU, the United Nations, and the international community to take necessary measures to restore constitutional legitimacy in Burundi. In line with this solidarity, Niger [words indistinct] on the Burundi Government in exile which embodies that legitimacy.

### **Opposition Activists Receive 3-Year Prison Sentence**

*AB2410192093 Paris AFP in French 1335 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Niamey, 22 Oct (AFP)—Ten activists from the National Movement of the Development Society (MNDS, the former sole party, now an opposition party) were sentenced yesterday in Maradi (550 km east of Niamey) to three years' imprisonment and received a fine of 50,000 CFA francs (1,000 French francs) each for molesting the mayor of a municipality in the region, Niger national radio announced yesterday.

For a week, 15 MNDS activists appeared before the Maradi magistrate's court. Five of the activists were acquitted.

These 15 people were arrested on 23 September for having beaten the mayor of Tibiri at his office. Tibiri is a village a few kilometers from Maradi.

The mayor, Jackou Halirou, had just ordered the arrest of an MNDS activist for having played a song not far from his office, which was described as "insulting and slanderous" to Niger authorities.

The 10 members of the opposition who received sentenced have 10 days to appeal, the national radio explained.

### **Council Outlines Process for Responding to Media Reportage**

*AB2310173293 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Communique from the Higher Communication Council (CSC) in Niamey on 22 October]

[Text] Following the unjustified objections of its members and the erroneous interpretations of current regulations, the CSC would like to clarify the procedures for exercising the right of response, in accordance with Articles 40 and 41 of the ordinance on audiovisual communication. The present measure concerns only the audiovisual communication sector, where much controversy has been reported.

One, all physical and moral persons have the right to respond if a report clearly casts aspersions on his honor or reputation.

Two, the person who wishes to use his right to response has a deadline of eight days, starting from the date the program was broadcast, to forward his request to the officials from the concerned audiovisual enterprise.

For their part, audiovisual enterprise officials have a deadline of 48 hours, starting from when the request is received, to decide on the request. In case of a refusal or lack of response, the plaintiff can then appeal to the CSC. It is only at that time that the CSC will decide on a case,

giving its decision within a maximum of eight days, after listening to the concerned parties.

Three, if the right to response, in the form of a communique with a maximum length of 90 seconds [as heard], is granted, the response can then be read by the accused person or by any other person chosen by him. In default, it can even be read by a member of the concerned audiovisual enterprise. However, the CSC requests that users of audiovisual communications facilities and media officials strictly conform to the modalities and conditions fixed by the law on audiovisual communication.

Furthermore, the CSC once again draws the attention of communication officials to the truly important need of handling information with equity, objectivity, and impartiality, no matter where it comes from.

## **Nigeria**

### **Further on Hijacking of Plane by 'Radical' Group MAD**

#### **Situation at Niamey Airport Updated**

*AB2610151793 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 26 Oct 93*

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Announcer Ibn Gueye] Mahamadou Seydou, our special envoy at Niamey International Airport, updates the hijacking situation for us:

[Seydou] Well, Ibn Gueye, the Nigeria Airways plane is still on the tarmac at Niamey International Airport. The hijackers are still holding more than 20 people hostage. Negotiations continue under the supervision of the Niger authorities. For the moment, people are rather optimistic. The transport ministers of Niger and Nigeria, Ministers Souley Abdoulaye and Bashir Dalhatu, are apparently confident as far as a positive outcome of their mission is concerned. But the Nigerian delegation that arrived yesterday in Niamey is avoiding all contact with newsmen. This may just be my impression. The Nigerian authorities are reluctant to bow to the hijackers' demands. Nonetheless, right now, the Nigerian authorities are showing a spirit of cooperation and understanding towards the Niger negotiators.

As you said earlier, 127 passengers have been released and have returned home early this morning and later, the hijackers agreed to have a doctor sent to care for a sick passenger. The only concern now is about the stand taken by the Nigerian authorities, who seem reluctant to agree to a compromise. So it is at that level that I can see the role of Niger being complicated. It will be very difficult for the hijackers to surrender without obtaining some guarantees first. One should also take into account the 72-hour ultimatum given to the authorities by the hijackers, who are threatening to blow up the plane if their demands were not met.



Our country would not want the situation to turn sour because no harsh action has been planned. But, ultimately, would it not be better to let these people go where they want to? That would prevent our country from becoming the scene of bloodshed. The most plausible solution right now would be to solve the crisis smoothly. We recall the previous success obtained by our country in negotiations.

[Ibn Gueye] You said earlier that the Niger authorities believe Nigerian officials will not agree to some of the hijackers' demands. Should we foresee the worst if the Nigerian authorities continue to maintain their stand?

[Seydou] Exactly. That is what I was talking about when I said that our country did not want to witness bloodshed and that the situation should not worsen and no harsh actions should be taken. Anyway, both the Niger and Nigerian ministers believe that a compromise will be reached between the parties concerned.

[Ibn Gueye] People are also talking about the air traffic and the minimum service ensured at the airport. What do you say about that? Are there privileged airlines who benefited from this favor?

[Seydou] Listen, to answer your question, it should be recalled that the air traffic has not yet been suspended over Niger's territory, because as you know, Niger has a strategic situation. So planes are flying over Niger but it is the landing and sometimes the taking off that are posing problems. But this morning, I talked to the customs and excise officer at Niamey Airport and he told me that yesterday, for example, two flights were diverted because of the presence of the Nigerian plane at the airport.

Four flights are expected to arrive and depart today. The plane that landed yesterday—and it is the transport minister who told me this—was supposed to be an Air Afrique flight.

[Ibn Gueye] One of the passengers was evacuated this morning due to some problems with his ears. It is reported that he said he was coming back to join his fellow hostages after medical care. Is that the case?

[Seydou] Listen Ibn Gueye, if you were sent to Somalia, you would not have hesitated. It is the same here with the crew of a commercial flight. Regardless of the situation, because there are still passengers held hostage, he cannot stay out. This is the way it is.

[Ibn Gueye] As for the negotiations, are they taking place at the airport itself?

[Seydou] As you know, a crisis committee has been set up here at Niamey Airport and it is led by the two ministers jointly with the Nigerian ambassador. Foreign diplomats are also coming to the airport.

[Ibn Gueye] Are security measures the same as yesterday?

[Seydou] The security measures have been lightened a bit except that there are too many Niger security agents. There are even some foreign agents at the airport. That is why we are tempted to think of a possible action. But this is just a personal thought. We are basing our hypothesis in view of what is going on here at the airport.

## 2 Passengers Freed; Talks Continue

*AB2610182093 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 26 Oct 93*

[Text] Negotiations are in progress in Niamey, Niger Republic, between the delegation of the Nigerian Government and the hijackers of the Nigerian Airbus. However, authoritative sources close to the government say the hijackers have asked for pardon over their terrorist act, but it is not yet known whether the federal government has accepted their request.

Meanwhile, two more passengers have been released. Yesterday the hijackers released 125 passengers who were flown home in the early hours of today. A spokesman of the Nigeria Airways, Mr. Chris Aligbe, in a telephone interview with Radio Nigeria correspondents, said those still being held include the lead crew captain, flight officer, and some passengers. The plane was seized yesterday on an internal flight between Lagos and Abuja. Normal flights to and from Lagos to all parts of the country continued yesterday under tight security.

## Remaining Hostages 'Doing Well'

*AB2710082593 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 2100 GMT 26 Oct 93*

[Text] All the 23 persons still on board the hijacked Nigeria Airways plane in Niamey are said to be hale and hearty. A spokesman for the airways, Mr. Chris Aligbe, told aviation correspondents in Ikeja today that it was not true that four of the passengers have been killed as reported by a national newspaper. Mr. Aligbe said, however, that one of the passengers, who took ill, was receiving medical attention in Niamey. He stated that the federal government negotiating team was given the mandate to remain in Niger Republic until it had secured the release of the remaining passengers on the aircraft. The secretary for transport and aviation, Alhaji Bashir Dalhaturu, is at the head of the negotiating team, which includes the managing director of Nigeria Airways, Mr. Andrew Agom, and Nigeria's ambassador to Niger Republic, Mr. J. Alhaji Koguna. All the 125 passengers and crew so far released by the hijackers have been flown back home. Mr. Aligbe also spoke with aviation correspondent Pius Ebohon on measures being taken to ensure adequate security for the traveling public.

[Begin recording] [Aligbe] That is the the final objective of everybody there—everybody who left here along with the ambassador and the embassy is to continue to discuss to the point where all the passengers on the aircraft are freed. I do not think there will be any other objective.



That is the final objective, and I think discussions must be continued along that line. Although we have told our stations who can easily access Niamey to keep their visitors in Niamey from Lagos [words indistinct] to those stations like Libreville and Abidjan, it is extremely difficult to get across to Niamey from this point [words indistinct].

[Ebohon] What kind of contingency arrangement are you making to ensure that that ugly incident is not allowed to repeat itself?

[Aligbe] [Words indistinct] contingency or rather new measures to put in place; we do not consider it just as contingency. The issue has given rise to a new experience. The incident of the hijack is a new experience and it has given rise to new thoughts and new ideas. And what we have to do immediately is to increase the level of security at the boarding point. [end recording]

Mr. Aligbe said travelers were being screened with metal detectors to ascertain weapons. He declined to comment on whether or not the airline would pay compensation to the passengers.

#### **Shonekan Sets Up Task Force**

*AB2710075093 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 26 Oct 93*

[Text] The hijack saga has forced the head of state, Chief Ernest Shonekan, to cut short his foreign trip by two days. He returned to Abuja this afternoon from Cyprus, where he attended the Commonwealth heads of governments meeting. State House correspondent Muhammad Kudu Abubakar reports:

[Begin Abubakar recording] He was met on arrival by the secretary to the federal government, Alhaji Mustafa Umara, Administrator at the Federal Capital Territory Major General Mohammadu Gado Nasko, Secretary for Information Comrade Uche Chukwumerije, and the secretary for water resources, Alhaji Isa Muhammadu, and other top government officials. Chief Shonekan, who received the news of the Nigeria Airways aircraft hijack with concern, immediately set up a task force in Cyprus to negotiate its release. In the course of Cyprus meeting of the Commonwealth heads of government, Chief Shonekan, [words indistinct], had described and explained Nigeria's political and economic situation. [end recording]

#### **Foreign Minister Talks With Hijackers**

*AB2710083093 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 0545 GMT 27 Oct 93*

[Text] Hostages of the hijackers of the Nigeria Airways Airbus plane which landed at Niamey International Airport on 25 October, are still waiting. Meanwhile, the negotiations are [words indistinct] and the demand for the establishment of a democratic government in Nigeria is a highly political one. Indeed, during dialogue with the

spokesman of the hijackers, Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Abdourahmane Hama said that the major demand concerning the democratic process cannot be met in just few hours and that it was not the duty of the Niger authorities to put pressure on their Lagos counterparts.

The Niger foreign minister called on the hijackers to demonstrate human feeling by releasing their hostages who, according to the minister, are not responsible for the annulment of the election in Nigeria. Yesterday afternoon, the hijackers released another hostage, General Momo of the Nigerian Army.

In their demands, members of the [name indistinct] squadron as they are called, are demanding press freedom [words indistinct] the airplane. Let us also note that the 72-hour deadline given by the hijackers will expire tomorrow. They have threatened to blow up the plane if their demands were not met. The negotiations are expected to resume (?today).

#### **MAD: Hijackers 'Suicide Squad'**

*AB2710123093 Paris AFP in English 1207 GMT 27 Oct 93*

[Text] Lagos, 27 Oct (AFP)—A radical Nigerian group called the Movement for the Advancement of Democracy (MAD) said it hijacked a Nigeria Airways plane to Niger this week, and warned its gunmen on board were a "suicide squad," THE GUARDIAN newspaper reported here Wednesday. A document signed by "director of operations" Sanni Abdullahi said MAD comprised "suicide squad units determined to ensure at all costs that a looter does not become the next president of this country."

It added: "The interim national government is seriously warned to meet the demands of this movement, as the militant squad will not hesitate to blow up the plane." THE GUARDIAN said that initial press assumptions that MAD was a radical offshoot of a similarly named Movement for the Advancement of Democracy in Africa (MADA) were incorrect. The paper said MADA was a completely different organisation, formed in June, and that its leader C.J. Ejorh had firmly condemned the hijacking.

THE GUARDIAN said grievances of the movement that claimed the hijacking included the alleged looting of Nigeria's treasury by some highly placed persons and the resultant deprivation of a large segment of the populace. The statement said MAD was composed of "humble citizens forced by circumstances to take what appears like a tough step to salvage our nation. We are not terrorists, but we do not mind if our oppressors call us terrorists. We are not guerrilla warlords, but we do not mind certificated robbers calling us guerrilla warlords."

THE GUARDIAN said MAD denied its action was solely motivated by the military regime's controversial

annulment of last June's presidential election, or by loyalty to Moshood Abiola, who was widely acknowledged to have won.

MAD in fact indicted Abiola, as flagbearer of the Social Democratic Party, "for complicity in alleged treasonable felony, through coups, by the military and of some civilian collaborators," the newspaper said.

### Search Mounted for MAD Members

AB2710130593 *Dakar PANA in English 1242 GMT 27 Oct 93*

[Excerpts] Lagos, 27 Oct (PANA)—Nigeria's security agencies have begun a 24-hour surveillance of the country's major cities following Monday's [25 October] hijacking of a Nigeria Airways plane. Sources at the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Lagos told PANA that the police force, the state security services and other security agencies have been put on alert to track down members of the Movement for the Advancement of Democracy (MAD) which has claimed responsibility for the hijacking. [passage omitted]

The sources said police are on the trail of the movement, which gave its address as: 38 Borno Crescent, Apapa, Lagos. The premises at this address, were occupied by the publisher of KOGI WEEKLY but are now [word indistinct], the source added.

The publisher, Mallam Jerry Yusuf, told the privately-owned NIGERIAN TRIBUNE in an interview last week that he was the leader of MAD. The newspaper in its edition of Wednesday carried on its front page a press release issued by MAD in which it said the plane would be blown up if its demands were not met. The TRIBUNE said the release, which was signed by MAD's director of operation, Sani Abdullahi, was issued from the same office in Apapa.

Some 20 passengers including high-ranking Nigerian officials are still being held by the hijackers.

### Negotiations Continue; Airport Reopened

AB2710133593 *Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 27 Oct 93*

[Excerpts] The 72-hour deadline given by the hijackers of the Nigeria Airways plane is fast approaching and the plane is still at Niamey Airport. The negotiations are continuing, according to our reporter Mohamed Ali who is at Niamey International Airport:

[Begin Ali recording] Indeed, less than 24 hours to the expiration of the 72-hour ultimatum given on 25 October by the commando of the Movement for the Advancement of Democracy in Nigeria, the Nigeria Airways Airbus 310 plane is standing like a ghost at Niamey International Airport. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the reputation of Niamey Airport has been affected by the incident. Although it has been reopened to traffic, airlines are keeping away from it. Air Afrique

airline yesterday cancelled a flight scheduled for Niamey but an Ethiopian Airline plane is scheduled to land here today at 1855. [end recording]

### Team Says Niger Should Solve Crisis

AB2710134793 *Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 27 Oct 93*

[Text] A few minutes ago, President Mahamane Ousmane received a Nigerian delegation which is in the country following the hijacking of a Nigerian Airways plane. The delegation went to express its gratitude to President Ousmane who, since the beginning of the incident, has made every effort to find a happy end to the plane hijacking. This is one of the reasons why President Ousmane cancelled his planned tour in the interior of the country.

The Nigerian delegation spokesman, Alhaji Basir Dalhatu, expressed satisfaction with the mediation of the Niger authorities, who have been deeply involved in the affair since it began on 25 October and who are striving to find a suitable solution to it. However, the Nigerian transport minister said that since the incident took place on Niger territory, it is exclusively the responsibility of the Niger authorities to deal with it. He added: We are here just to give moral support and to express our deepest gratitude, notably to President Mahamane Ousmane, who is playing a mediating role and who is determined to continue his task until a suitable and definitive solution is found to the crisis.

### Papers Say NEC Chairman Not Held

AB2710140093 *Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 27 Oct 93*

[From the press review]

[Text] Major events in Nigeria and other parts of the world receive attention from Nigerian newspapers. Highlighting one of the events, THE GUARDIAN reports that Nigeria's head of state, Chief Ernest Shonekan, has returned to the country after attending a Commonwealth summit in Cyprus. The paper notes that Chief Shonekan had to cut short his visit because of the Nigeria Airways plane that was hijacked by a group of gunmen from Lagos to Niamey, the capital of Niger Republic. It observes that the Nigerian leader is sad about the hijacking of the plane.

Reporting the reactions of some arms of the federal government to the Monday [25 October] plane hijack, THE GUARDIAN reports that the military says the incident is the responsibility of the Nigeria Airways. The paper notes that this stand by the military appears to absolve the Army and Air Force for the security lapse at the airport when the gunmen hijacked the Lagos-Abuja bound plane to Niger Republic. THE GUARDIAN also quotes the National Electoral Commission, NEC, as stating that its chairman, Professor Okon Uya, is at its Abuja office. This is to end the speculations by some

newspapers that the NEC chairman is being held in captivity by the plane hijackers. THE GUARDIAN also gives a detailed account of the ordeal of the passengers in the hijacked plane, captioned: Our Ordeal, by Freed Hostage. This is on the front page of the paper.

The HERALD on its part reports that three more persons have been freed by the hijackers of the Nigeria Airways plane in Niamey, Niger Republic. The paper adds that they were released on health grounds, but their identities were not disclosed. It notes that the Nigerian authorities are still negotiating with the hijackers to release the remaining hostages.

The REPUBLIC reports that Justice Bassey Ikeme was among the first batch released by the hijackers.

#### **Senator Calls For Consensus Presidential Candidate**

*AB2610193693 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 26 Oct 93*

[Text] The deputy president of the Senate, Mr. Albert Ligoge, has suggested the evolution of a strategy for having a consensus candidate for the forthcoming presidential election. He said in Kaduna that the present political problem had made it imperative for the political class to close ranks and explore the consensus option. Senator Ligoge explained that the country would require understanding and cooperation among the political elite to heal the wounds created by the annulment of the 12 June presidential election. He called for the evolution of an enduring democracy.

#### **Parties Intensify Efforts To Update Voter Lists**

*AB2610204693 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 26 Oct 93*

[Text] The political parties have intensified efforts to mobilize their members and supporters to turn out in large numbers for the updating of voters' lists beginning next week. Our network news political correspondent in Abuja reports that the leadership of the parties had held meetings with state and local government party chairmen as well as other leaders on how to ensure a successful exercise.

Finishing touches are also being put to the list of party agents, which will be sent to NEC [National Electoral Commission]. Our correspondents report that the SDP [Social Democratic Party] will conclude arrangements for the exercise tomorrow in Abuja. A similar meeting had been held by the NRC [National Republican Convention] in Enugu.

#### **NRC Pledges Support for ING, Urges Voters To Register**

*AB2510221893 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 25 Oct 93*

[Text] The National Republican Convention [NRC] has reaffirmed its belief in the interim national government's [ING] desire to hand over to a democratically elected president by March next year. The party also pledged to cooperate with the government and the National Electoral Commission.

A communique at the end of its National Executive Committee meeting also condemned certain groups in the SDP [Social Democratic Party] for trying to throw the country into confusion through negative utterances. The executive members also restated their determination to resist any attempts to revisit the issue of the annulled 12 June presidential elections.

The communique, signed by the national chairman of the NRC, Dr. Hameed Kusamotu, also reaffirmed the total commitment of the party towards ensuring peace, unity, and political stability in the country. The NRC also called on eligible Nigerians to come out en masse for the update of the voter's register scheduled to begin next week Monday [1 November].

#### **Kaduna State NRC Exempts Party From Call To Prolong ING**

*AB2510223393 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 25 Oct 93*

[Text] The National Republican Convention in Kaduna State has exempted itself from calls by some individuals for the extension of the interim national government's [ING] tenure.

The state chairman of the party, Alhaji Tijani Ramalan, who made this known to newsmen in Kaduna today, said those agitating for the extension of the tenure of the interim government were only expressing their personal opinions as Nigerians. He appealed to the interim government not to consider such calls and advised NEC [National Electoral Commission] to organize elections as scheduled to complete the political program, but he called for the dissolution of the two political parties. [sentence as heard]

Alhaji Tijani Ramalan said he did not support that because it would take the country another five years to put the same political structures in place. He also advised the people to ignore calls by some unpatriotic citizens to boycott the update of voter's register by coming out en masse for the exercise.

**Cuban Envoy Views Situation Since U.S. Economic Blockade***AB2210165593 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[From the "In the News" segment; Cuban envoy's statements are as heard]

[Text] Following the economic sanctions imposed by the United States against Cuba, she has increasingly found it difficult to cope with the hardships brought about by the economic restrictions. Yesterday in Lagos, the Cuban ambassador to Nigeria, Mr. (Gerald) Mazola [name as heard], spoke with journalists on the economic situation of Cuba since the U.S. economic blockade.

[Begin recording] It is obvious that we can maintain the situation. We think that we are going to solve the problems that we are facing now because, as I told you before, we were decided to resist, to survive, and to advance. It means don't remain in the same situation that we have now. We have decided (?to advance) when we recognized that this situation was coming, and that the chaos that happens in Europe will be in a moment present. One day also, in a speech on 22 July (?His Excellency) very strongly emphasized that if one day we wake up and the Soviet Union was not the Soviet Union, and the internal wars in that country make it split, also (?in those circumstances), we have to prepare to face the situation here, also in those circumstances. Then, we analyzed carefully what we have to do and how we are going to use each of our national resources to survive the (?blockade) and to advance, and it is what we are doing now. At the very difficult circumstance, we decided to select those items—economical ones—that could give us the opportunity to develop the country and to survive. We are now also, in these particular circumstances, we are having a rate of growth of tourism of 75 percent by year. Last year we received half a million tourists, and we have going this year more tourists because we have constructed new hotels in different [words indistinct] with different foreign enterprises also, and our plan is to have a million of tourists in 1995. [end recording]

**Government Replaces Drug Agency Head***AB2610083593 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 25 Oct 93*

[Text] The federal government has announced changes in the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency. Under the exercise, the chairman and chief executive of the agency, Mr. Fulani Kwajafa, has been removed.

The secretary of justice and attorney general of the federation, Mr. Clement Akpamgbo, said in Lagos today that the changes were part of reorganization going on in the agency.

Mr. Kwajafa was replaced by the assistant inspector general of Police, (Alhaji) Bokma Jama Kari. Similarly, a

new chairman has been appointed to the board of the agency. He is Ambassador (Churi Mohammed).

**Joint Commission Approves Development Projects***AB2610083093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 25 Oct 93*

[Text] The Nigeria-Niger joint commission for cooperation has concluded studies on four river basins common to the two countries for the development of water resources for rural border communities. It was announced in a communique after a meeting of the commission in Maradi, Niger Republic.

Financed by the governments of the two countries, the United Nations Development Program, and the European Development Fund, the irrigation projects are designed to supply a large part of the [words indistinct] with water. The commission explained that under the program, one of the basins will convey water from (Zongo) Dam in Niger Republic and to mid-Kamale in Nigeria. Similarly, the (Djibiyen) Dan in Niger Republic will facilitate water supply to Maradi area of Niger Republic.

[Words indistinct] the commission has also concluded studies on three joint projects. These include the industrial processing of millet, sorghum, and ginger in Niger Republic and the northern Nigeria flour mill in Kano. Others are the Kano flour mills for the processing of millet and sorghum in Maradi, Niger Republic, and production of flour [word indistinct] in Kano State.

**Senegal****Assembly Rejects 'No Confidence' Vote in Government***AB2710135293 Dakar Radio Senegal in French 2200 GMT 25 Oct 93*

[Text] The vote of no confidence in the government, tabled by the Senegalese Democratic Party [PDS] parliamentary group, was rejected today by the National Assembly during a session chaired by the speaker of the House, Abdoul Khadre Cissoko. There were only 29 votes in favor, falling far short of the 68 votes necessary to bring down the government, which was fully represented at the session under the leadership of Prime Minister Habib Thiam.

The 29 votes in favor were those of the 27 PDS deputies including Abdoulaye Wade and (Modifi) who voted by proxy and those of Landing Savane and (?Mar Diouf) of the Jappoo coalition who promised to support the vote against the government. The third element of this group, Iba Der Thiam, had earlier boycotted the National Assembly session.



**Trade Unions Fail To Halt Economic Activities**

*AB2610203793 Paris AFP in French 1036 GMT  
26 Oct 93*

[Text] Dakar, 26 Oct (AFP)—For the second time in five days, the Senegalese trade unions failed today in their attempt to paralyze economic activities.

For the first of the three days of a strike aimed at forcing the government to cancel the reduction of salaries, air traffic and activities in the industrial zone were slow or nonexistent.

However, most commercial centers were opened and public transport functioned almost normally. The streets

of Dakar regained their usual activity as the hours passed by. No assessment could be made in the public service by late this morning.

A strong police presence could be seen near the markets of Dakar to ensure "freedom of the right to work" after the minister of labor stated yesterday evening that the strike was "illegal" and threatened to impose sanctions on civil servants who stopped work.

The opposition parties supporting the trade unions called for "ghost city days" to obtain the annulment of the government's "emergency plan" which was drawn in mid August to reduce a budgetary deficit of 180 billion CFA francs.

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